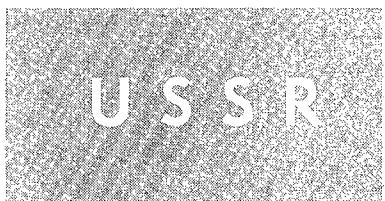
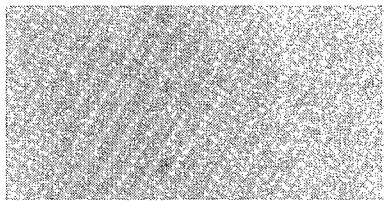


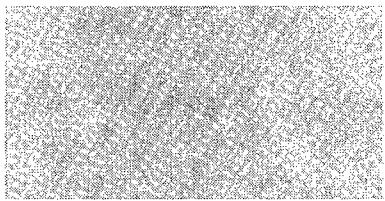
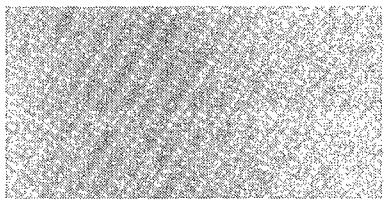
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14 July 1978



TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1363



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DOSAAF AND KOMSOMOL COOPERATIVE EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 5 Mar 78 p 1

[Excerpts of article by S. Arutyunyan, secretary, Central Committee of Komsomol: "Always Together With Communists"]

[Text] The young construction workers of the Southern Yakut Territorial-Production Complex are working on BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline]. The Yakutskiy Komsomolets Detachment has completed work at Berkakit Station a year and 2 months ahead of schedule. Now they have made a new pledge: to complete laying track from Berkakit to the Neryungri Coal Strip Mine by 7 October 1978, the day marking the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution. V. Rodin's Komsomol-youth brigade from Bridge Detachment 49 is working on this important stretch. Their first bridge was at kilometer 27 on the BAM-Tynda line. Today they are building a large bridge across the Chul'man River in the Yakut ASSR and have made upgraded pledges -- to complete the target for the first 3 years of the five-year plan by the opening day of the 18th Komsomol Congress and the target for the first four years of the five-year plan by 29 October 1978.

Working together with DOSAAF, Komsomol is seeking to instill in Soviet young people a sense of personal responsibility for defense of the homeland and preparedness to defend the achievements of the October Revolution just as selflessly and skillfully as was done by the generations of those flaming years.

The recently-held Nationwide Mass Defense Work Month, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, can serve as a convincing example of the close fighting alliance between Komsomol and DOSAAF. Organized at the initiative of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, it constituted an effective means of publicizing among the public at large, and young people in particular, military knowledge, the glorious history of the USSR Armed Forces, and preparation of young men for military service. Komsomol activists in mass defense work in cities, towns and villages held specific-topic evenings and cinema festivals on military-patriotic topics, get-togethers with war and labor veterans, rallies of preinduction youth, conducted tours to sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory, competition in the technical sports, and mass performance of the standards for the Prepared for Labor and Defense Complex.

Participation in establishing and consolidating facilities and equipment for mass defense work, in growth and development of applied military sports, and in organizing universal youth technical training is important for the joint activities of Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations. The DOSAAF organizations of Belorussia, Lithuania, the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR, Tul'skaya and Omskaya oblasts, Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, and Leningrad are doing considerable and fruitful work on the military-patriotic indoctrination of youth. We should mention in particular initiative on the part of the Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations of the Ukraine, which successfully carried out a three-year plan for construction and improvement of training facilities. In a period of 3 years 28 military-technical training buildings, 2,046 small-arms target ranges, 79 auto, truck and motorcycle practice facilities and training courses have been built in this republic....

Komsomol will continue in the future devoting considerable attention to these matters. Oblast and kray committees, as well as the union republic Komsomol central committees have declared 94 principal DOSAAF facilities under construction to be shock-work Komsomol construction projects. In addition, a competition entitled "Facilities and Equipment for Basic Military Training -- Military Youth Concern!" has been announced within the framework of the "Orlenok" military game at general-curriculum schools, vocational schools, and secondary technical schools, among preinduction working young people. Regulations on national applied military sports clubs for children and teenagers have been drawn up in coordination with the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The fighting alliance of Komsomol and the twice-decorated DOSAAF is growing stronger day by day. In recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in the qualitative composition of the young people inducted into the army and navy. Eighty-three percent of today's inductees are Komsomol members, almost every one of them is a Prepared for Labor and Defense complex badgeholder, and the majority have mastered a military technical occupational specialty. At the recent Berezina field exercise the young men who had been trained in DOSAAF passed the rigorous and difficult examination with flying colors. This exercise once again demonstrated that DOSAAF is a genuine fighting assistant and reliable reserve of the Soviet Armed Forces, making a worthy contribution toward strengthening our country's economic and defense might.

Indoctrination of skilled, ideologically conditioned, courageous defenders of the homeland is the honorable duty of Komsomol and the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy. Carrying out this duty under the direction of the Communist Party, they are day by day strengthening and further developing their traditional friendship, which was born more than 50 years ago. And in this fact lies a guarantee of further improvement in all work on the military-patriotic indoctrination of youth and the preparation of young men for defense of the achievements of the October Revolution.

3024
CSO: 1801

ADMIRAL GRISHANOV ON NAVAL CAPABILITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 5 Mar 78 p 2

[Article by Adm V. Grishanov, member, Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy of the USSR: "Missile-Armed Blue-Water Navy"]

[Text] Inspired by the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the December (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, navymen are standing honored combat watch with a feeling of great responsibility. The Soviet Army and Navy, born in the Great October Revolution, have worthily carried their banners through the years of trials of war, covering them with the unfading glory of victories.

Our navymen have added many heroic pages to the history of the Soviet Armed Forces. They covered themselves with unfading glory during those revolutionary days in October 1917. It is for good reason that the famous cruiser "Aurora" became the symbol of the socialist revolution.

Taking all measures for the development of the young Soviet state, and building a new life, the Communist Party and the toilers of the world's first Soviet nation did not for a minute forget the military danger, and took the requisite measures to strengthen their country's defense capability. New surface warships of various categories, submarines, and a vast arsenal of naval equipment and weapons were created by the labor of Soviet shipbuilders. The finest representatives of the party and Komsomol joined the fleets. On 16 October 1922 Komsomol became patron over the Navy. This country's Komsomol organizations conducted active work to assist commanders and political agencies as well as fleet party organizations in strengthening the naval might of the Soviet republic.

The nation's successful industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution made it possible decisively to alter the countenance of our Armed Forces. Party and government took all measures to increase the combat might of the Navy, training cadres capable of rebuffing any aggressor.

The Navy, working in close coordination with the other branches of the Armed Forces, brilliantly demonstrated its ability to defend the homeland during the Great Patriotic War. The high degree of combat skill and fearlessness of our navymen at sea and on land constituted a weighty contribution toward victory over Nazi Germany.

Successful accomplishment of combat missions would have been impossible without purposeful and concrete party-political work conducted on board naval ships, in the units and combined units. During the flaming war years it was directed by the party toward defeat of the enemy, improvement in the moral-political and fighting qualities of Soviet military personnel, and improvement in the methods and techniques of conducting combat actions.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev highly praised the fighting performance of the Navy: "Can we fail to mention the heroism and courage of our glorious navymen, whose deeds on the Black Sea and Baltic, in the frigid swells of the Arctic Ocean and on the broad expanses of the Pacific added unforgettable pages to the history of the Great Patriotic War?"

The homeland also highly praised the the fighting valor of our navymen. During the war years more than 500 of them were named Hero of the Soviet Union, while A. Shabalin, B. Safonov, V. Leonov, V. Rakov, N. Stepanyan, A. Mazurenko, and N. Chelnokov were twice awarded the Gold Star. More than 350,000 navymen were awarded decorations and medals, 78 naval ships and units were awarded the guards appellation, and 238 received combat decorations.

The international events of the postwar years once again faced our country with the necessity of further strengthening defense capability. A steadily increasing threat of war, created by an unchecked arms race and extensive military preparations by the imperialist nations, headed by the United States, impelled our country to display particular vigilance and to be constantly concerned with strengthening its security.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government placed the achievements of scientific and technological progress in the service of the defense capability of the state. Adoption of scientific and technological advances into military affairs resulted in genuinely revolutionary transformations in the Soviet Army and Navy, which was becoming a missile-armed nuclear naval force venturing far out into the World Ocean.

In a short period of time our country's industry built nuclear-powered submarines armed with diversified missiles and homing torpedoes, and equipped with modern navigation, control and communications gear. Submarines play a leading role in accomplishing the tasks assigned the Navy. Of all categories of ships, these meet the demands of modern war to the greatest degree.

Soviet nuclear-powered submarines demonstrated excellent performance capabilities both under the ice at the North Pole and at tropical latitudes during circumnavigations of the globe. Many submariners have been awarded decorations and medals in peacetime for outstanding deeds and skilled utilization

of combat equipment. More than 20 persons have been honored with the lofty title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The enormous striking power of the undersea fleet is combined today with the increased combat capabilities of naval aviation. Surface warships have also undergone substantial changes: guided missile and ASW cruisers, various types of ASW ships, guided missile and torpedo boats, mine warfare ships and amphibious warfare ships.

The naval infantry, which earned fame during the Great Patriotic War, is continuing to develop on a new technological foundation.

These qualitative changes which have taken place in the Navy have resulted in the Navy becoming on the basis of its content a new strategic means of guaranteeing the defense capability of the Soviet Union, capable of exerting considerable influence on the course of combat in all ocean and sea theaters. Through the efforts of the party and Soviet people, our navy is continuing to develop and improve, for strengthening the nation's security. It has no aggressive aspirations but is performing its principal mission -- to stand vigilantly on guard over the security of the socialist community and world peace.

Never before in the history of our navy have long-distance cruises been conducted with such intensity and on such a large scale, with intensive combat training carried out during extended ocean cruises. The training exercise areas for our warships now encompass the waters of all the earth's seas and oceans. Operating far from their bases and in heavy weather, at these exercises our navymen persistently surmount all the difficulties of a training cruise combat situation and demonstrate excellent performance capabilities, excellent moral-political qualities and physical training.

Service in the navy has its specific features: it is truly intensive and difficult. And at training exercises personnel perform as in war, displaying courage, valor and combat skill.

Officers and flag officers, possessing excellent theoretical and practical training, possess fine organizing abilities and are totally dedicated to the cause of the Communist Party. As a rule commanders of units and combined units are graduates of service academies, while more than half of all officers have received fine engineering training, and 90% of all officers are Communists and Komsomol members. It is characteristic that youth predominates in our navy's command-political and engineer-technician cadres.

Capt 3d Rank G. Yasinskiy, for example, commanding officer of the large guided missile ship "Ognevoy," has a fine reputation in the Red-Banner Northern Fleet. He was assigned to this ship 8 years ago as a lieutenant, upon graduating from a naval higher school. A high degree of work efficiency, party responsibility, attentiveness to the needs and requests of his subordinates promoted his rapid development as a commander. The "Ognevoy" became the navy's finest ship in the area of missile training.

Patronage links between this country's Komsomol and the Navy are acquiring more and more new content and concreteness. The ships which bear Komsomol names are among the top performers in the socialist competition in honor of the glorious jubilee of the Armed Forces.

Every spring and fall we receive new inductees: fine, intelligent young men. A high level of general-curriculum education and excellent practical skills serve as a basis for them to form the qualities of a navyman. And it is characteristic that DOSAAF members who have completed special naval schools in Moscow, Khabarovsk, Leninabad, Kiev, Zhdanov, Kherson, Krasnodar, Astrakhan and other Soviet cities have done an excellent job. They rapidly develop into genuine military specialists.

Yes, DOSAAF is doing truly great work. Therefore the high marks given to USSR DOSAAF activities by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in his report entitled "Sixty Years Guarding the Achievements of the Great October Revolution" are fully deserved. He noted that the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy "is doing very necessary and useful mass defense work. Today one out of every three inductees receives occupational training in DOSAAF which is needed both for the Armed Forces and for the nation's economy. USSR DOSAAF is our reliable reserve and assistant!"

Further building upon the success achieved in the jubilee year of the October Revolution, Navy personnel are working, training and living under the slogan of making the year of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces a year of military shock-work labor, of being in a continuous state of combat readiness, working persistently to master weapons and equipment and improving one's fighting skills. The jubilee was worthily honored by the initiators of competition -- the crew of the missile-armed nuclear submarine of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet under the command of Capt 1st Rank A. Kazakov, with Capt 2d Rank V. Morozov as deputy commander for political affairs. A high degree of vigilance and preparedness to defend the homeland's sea borders -- all Soviet naval personnel live and serve with this idea. Mobilization of all personnel for improving on achieved performance indices today constitutes the foundation of all organizational and ideological work on the part of military councils, commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations.

The Navy, as a branch of the Armed Forces, is always cognizant of the considerable attention shown by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people. Navy personnel constantly sense the concern on the part of the party Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mar SU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, who devotes unabating attention toward strengthening the nation's defense capability and who has visited naval ships on numerous occasions.

Our new Constitution states: "The duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people is reliably to defend the socialist homeland and to be in a continuous state

of combat readiness, guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor." Deeply cognizant of their sacred obligation, Soviet naval personnel, together with the fighting men of all the other branches of the Armed Forces, are prepared at all times to defend against any aggressor our sacred borders and the state interests of our great socialist homeland.

3024
CSO: 1801

RESULTS OF DOSAAF MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICING COMPETITION

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 1

[Unattributed article: "On Results of the Competition for Best Organization of Motor Pool Service"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau issued a decree on the results of the competition for best organization of motor pool service and accident-free operation of motor vehicles at DOSAAF automotive schools, technical schools and automotive depots. The competition ran from 15 October 1975 to 31 December 1977 and was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF.

The decree notes that the competition, in the course of which there was continued attention devoted to socialist competition and political indoctrination work, promoted further improvement and expansion of production-technical facilities for storage, servicing and maintenance of vehicles, as well as improvement in the state of motor pool service, and the performance of measures to prevent motor vehicle accidents.

During the period of the competition technical inspection stations were set up and equipped at 74 automotive and technical schools, vehicle servicing and maintenance stations at 27, while garages accommodating a total of 457 vehicles went into service.

DOSAAF organizations of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian republics, the Tatar ASSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Sverdlovskaya, Saratovskaya and a number of other oblasts took most active part in the competition. At the same time, the decree notes, many committees had a lip-service attitude toward conducting this important measure. They failed to communicate the rules of competition to their subordinate organizations, failed to take measures to achieve further improvement of motor pool service and improvement in motor pool facilities, failed to create conditions for high-quality equipment servicing and maintenance, and failed to take measures to prevent motor vehicle accidents.

As a result the DOSAAF Central Committees of the Azerbaydzhan, Armenian, Georgian, Kazakh, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Estonian republics, Krasnodarskiy

Kray, Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR, Belgorodskaya, Irkutskaya, Kemerovskaya, Rostovskaya, and Chelyabinskaya oblast DOSAAF committees failed to submit a single organization to the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee commission on conduct of the competition.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau announced the following winners and prizes for the second stage of the competition for best organization of motor pool service and accident-free operation of motor vehicles:

First place to the Lutsk Automotive School in the Ukrainian SSR; to the Shyaulyay Unified Technical School in the Lithuanian SSR; to the Petukhovo Automotive School in Kurganskaya Oblast; to the Zelenodol'sk Automotive School in the Tatar ASSR; to the Khabarovsk Unified Technical School, each of the above to be awarded a cup and 1,500 rubles cash for purchasing garage and automotive maintenance equipment.

Second place prizes shall be awarded to the Radomyshl' Automotive School in the Ukrainian SSR; to the Fergana Automotive School in the Uzbek SSR; to the Abakan Automotive School in Krasnoyarskiy Kray; to the Tikhvin Technical School in Leningradskaya Oblast; to the Lyubertsy Automotive School in Moskovskaya Oblast, each of the above to be awarded a certificate and 1,000 rubles cash for purchase of garage and automotive maintenance equipment.

Third place prizes shall be awarded to the Grodno Unified Technical School in the Belorussian SSR; to the Astrakhan' Automotive School; to the Engel's Automotive School in Saratovskaya Oblast; to the Verkhnyaya Pyshma Technical School in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, with each of the above to be awarded a certificate and 750 rubles cash for purchase of garage and automotive maintenance equipment.

In view of the positive results of the competition for best organization of motor pool service and accident-free operation of motor vehicles at DOSAAF automotive schools, technical schools and automotive depots, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau stated that it would be expedient to hold a similar competition in 1979-1980.

3024
CSO: 1801

ACTIVITIES IN A DOSAAF NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Mar 78 p 2

[Article by S. Tiro: "Road to the Pacific"]

[Text] The cadets at the Khabarovsk Model Seaman's School had been waiting for this day for almost 4 months. Some with nervousness, others with hope and trepidation, and still others... but what can you say: examinations!

"Send them in," officer N. Marchenko, who had come to the examinations from the Pacific Fleet, addressed the man on duty.

Immediately several cadets entered the classroom. Today a group of electricians taught by Yu. Dubodel was being tested. I had seen his photograph on the Honor Board. For several years now Yuriy Nikolayevich has been training excellent specialists for our country's Navy. He himself a former petty officer, and a master electrician, he is now teaching others with his characteristic energy. And there has not been a single case of failure in his group, nor does anybody remember an instance where one of his students displayed deficient knowledge.

The first to volunteer to answer a question was group leader A. Kozhin. It was as if due to his "position" he had to show an example to the others. And now, having received permission, he approached the table with naval precision.

"Card 12. First question: purpose, composition, layout, principle of operation and electrical specifications of a lead-acid storage battery."

The student had at hand a poster and a cutaway storage battery. It was obvious that he knew the subject from the ease with which he handled the visual aids and precision with which he covered the topic.

Cadet A. Kozhin had come to the school through the Amursk City Military Commissariat. Prior to that he had worked on a sovkhoz as a tractor driver, but what young boy, particularly one who has grown up on the Amur, does not dream of the ocean? In a conversation with me Sasha confessed that he had

acquired his love for naval service from a friend, a former navy electrician.

...DOSAAF's Khabarovsk Model Seaman's School is considered one of the best not only in the Far East but in the entire country. It has twice been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and yet up until quite recently there was nothing about this school on the Amur to distinguish it from kindred DOSAAF training organizations. It had merely inherited from a marine sports club one and a half floors of a three-story building.

The picture began to change with the arrival of the school's new head, L. Tsukerman. It was decided to strengthen and expand facilities. The party kray committee and kray executive committee moved the chemists, construction people and garment workers out of the building, the city military commissariat helped them acquire personnel, and the Navy helped with equipment. But the school shop instructors and teachers assumed the bulk of the work.

The Khabarovsk people like to say that they have done everything with their own hands, and there is no exaggeration here. Teachers and shop instructors invested much labor in development of the school's facilities. R. Gorobets, for example, was in charge of installation of diesel equipment, L. Yakovlev was in charge of installation of electrical equipment, while V. Semenov set up classrooms and offices for training skin divers. Now, according to the experts, the school's facilities are among the best in the country.

In February of this year the school administration received a completed set of plans for construction of a new school. I was told by V. Zhmurko, chairman of the Khabarovskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee, that work on the new facility will begin during the present five-year plan.

But let us return to the examination. When the last student had given his answer to the question card and had left the office, I asked N. Marchenko to share his impressions of these future sailors.

"I have given tests in schools on numerous occasions. I also have contact with young people in the navy. I cannot fault them in any way. The people of Khabarovsk are training excellent replacements for our Navy. They deserve considerable thanks for this!"

3024
CSO: 1801

FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON DOSAAF CRITICISMS

Dzerzhinsk Naval School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 5 Mar 78 p 3

[Text] "A Protracted Conflict": This was the title of a critical article published on 4 January in our newspaper concerning the affairs and needs of sports SCUBA divers of the underwater sports section of the Dzerzhinsk Naval School.

The article discussed the unsatisfactory organization of the training process, serious shortcomings in indoctrination, absence of friendship and collectivism, and the fact that the section was working without adequate control and assistance on the part of the school's administration. This led to a conflict between sportsmen and development of an unsportsmanslike atmosphere in the section, which has had an effect on its affairs.

"I would hope that the incident which had occurred in the section would be resolved more quickly," wrote RSFSR Distinguished Schoolteacher R. Pospelovskaya, mother of Master of Sports Aleksandr Pospelovskiy, a member of the naval school's section, from the city of Sebezh. "It has caused me, a mother, much pain.

"I am not writing in the defense of my son. I understand that he could not leave for the competitions, abandoning his team at the time of an important examination. I wrote about this to my son after he reported the incident, and I talked to him about it when he was here on leave.

"At the same time I must confess that my son's interest in underwater sports has perhaps become the principal orientation of his life. He could easily abandon everything and devote all of his time and efforts to sports. Before flying to a competition in Ashkhabad he wrote: 'Last night I finished preparing all of the gear, working until 3 o'clock at night, but now everything is ready.'

"Yes, you have to work a lot to achieve good results in sports--they do not occur spontaneously. Nor without a doubt can we belittle the services of the trainer.

"It is all the more disappointing when, as we can see, an unhealthy atmosphere is created on both sides as a result of errors and incorrect actions, and everything that is good is spoiled.

"I think that it is bad that no one had come to the aid of the sportsmen when it became known that the situation in the section was abnormal. Had the errors been pointed out ... promptly to the sportsman and the trainer, everything would have been resolved and a conflict would not have occurred.

"And, finally, about the trainer. He must feel joy in the successes of his students, perceive these successes to be his own, and feel a sense of pride for them. Life always moves forward, and the students must become better than their teachers. In any case I think that this creates an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship and the prerequisites for new successes...."

The Gor'kovskaya obkom of the DOSAAF sent a response to this letter.

Obkom Chairman B. Suslov reports that "the article 'A Protracted Conflict' was discussed at a general meeting of the underwater sportsmen of the naval school jointly with the oblast federation of underwater sports and with the participation of the chairman of the sports club council of the naval school, V. Shchobolev, the chief of the school, F. Zverev, and the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF obkom, A. Kovalenko.

"The criticism contained within the article has been found to be basically correct. Both parties of the conflict have come to understand their errors.

"A decision has been made to establish two sections to correct the situation-- one in the DOSAAF Naval School (chairman, O. Rozhkova) and one under the Korund Technical Control Service (chairman, G. Mamayev). Both sections have been combined under the section for underwater sports of the Dzerzhinsk DOSAAF gorkom; I. Groshkov has been elected chairman of this section.

"The DOSAAF oblast committee is promoting development of both sections.

"Confidence was expressed in the general meeting that the conflict has been resolved."

Political Work, Radio Sports

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] On 18 January of this year SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published the critical article "Beyond the School" which discussed violations of training and education at the DOSAAF Kishinev Combined Technical School.

I. Sukhorukhov, chairman of the Moldavian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee has reported to the editorial board that the article in the newspaper was correct. The article has been discussed at a meeting of the school's pedagogical council in which workers of the dormitory participated.

The poor organization of mass political work during extracurricular time and the need for improving it fundamentally were carefully pointed out to V. Kaftanat, the school's chief of training and education. Concrete measures have been developed.

Students are now meeting with participants of the Great Patriotic War, famous laborers, and veterans of the Komsomol. GTO ["Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR"] competitions have been organized.

The issue of opening a cafeteria in the dormitory has been resolved together with the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Trade and the city trade administration.

"Call Signs are Heard Increasingly Less Often": This was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 29 January 1978. It discussed the fact that the activity of shortwave radio sportsmen has decreased noticeably in Minskaya Oblast. It was noted in particular that the collective radio station of the Borisov Workers Technical School does not have permanently working operators and that few competitions in radio message reception and transmission have been held.

The editorial board has received a response from G. Pudilov, chairman of the Minskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. The criticism has been recognized to be correct. The state of radio sports in Minskaya Oblast was examined by the Belorussian SSR Federation of Radio Sports and at a meeting of the presidium of the DOSAAF obkom. An oral reprimand was given to A. Tyurin, chief of the Borisov Workers Technical School. Steps are being taken to increase the activity of radio sports in the oblast.

Storage Batteries, Membership Cards

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Mar 78 p 2

[Text] "The Storage Batteries Are 'on Strike)": This was the title of a critical article by P. Deyner, chairman of the DOSAAF Committee of the Makeyevka Secondary School No 47 published on 19 February of this year. The author wrote that radio-telephone operators are being trained in many secondary schools of Tsentral'no-Gorodskiy Rayon. However, the technical base is weak. In particular, there are no storage batteries for the radio stations.

Another serious shortcoming was noted in the article. There are no membership cards available at either the Tsentral'no-Gorodskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee or at the Makeyevka City Committee.

The editorial board has received a response from P. Kimbor, acting chairman of the Donetskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. O. Annilogov, chairman of the Tsentral'no-Gorodskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee was strictly reprimanded for tardiness in providing membership cards to the primary DOSAAF organization. Poor management of rayon committees was pointed out to executives of the Makeyevka City DOSAAF Committee. Additional membership cards have been obtained and sent to the rayon committees.

The problem with electric power has been solved as well. It was suggested to P. Deyner, chairman of the DOSAAF Committee of Secondary School No 47 that he acquire storage batteries from the warehouse of the oblast's DOSAAF radiotechnical school.

11004
CSO: 1801

SCHOOL ADMISSION ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INFORMATION

Aviation Pilot School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 4

[Text] The DOSAAF Volchansk Aviation Pilot School trains instructor pilots for work in DOSAAF aviation organizations.

The school accepts young men from 17 (as of 1 May 1978) to 21 years old having a secondary education and satisfying the health requirements of flying.

The training course is 3 years long.

Applications must be addressed to the chief of the school, and they will be accepted until 31 July.

The following documents must be attached to the application:

Secondary education certificate (copy);

job and party (Komsomol) performance reports;

excerpt from work card (applicants who had worked not less than 2 years);

medical certificate of examination by the medical flight commission of the military commissariat and medical form No 286;

four 3x4 cm photographs (without headwear).

Applicants will personally present their passport, record of service or registration certificate, and the secondary education certificate (original).

Competitive entrance examinations will be held from 1 to 21 August in mathematics (oral), Russian language, and literature (composition).

Applicants are to appear only if called.

Lessons begin on 1 September.

Students of the school will be given free food, clothing, communal housing, and a stipend.

School graduates are awarded the qualifications of an instructor pilot and an all-union diploma of secondary specialized education.

School address: 312510, Volchansk, Khar'kovskaya Oblast, Frunze Street, d. 1.

Aviation-Technical School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Mar 78 p 4

[Text] The DOSAAF Kaluga Aviation-Technical School trains aviation technicians specialized for operation of airplanes, helicopters, and aircraft engines and aviation equipment for work in DOSAAF aviation organizations.

Young men from 17 to 21 years old having a secondary education will be accepted.

The training course lasts 2 years 9 months.

Applications must be sent to the chief of the school, and they will be accepted until 4 August.

The following documents must be attached to the application:

Secondary education certificate (copy);

excerpt from the work card (applicants having worked not less than 2 years);

job and party (Komsomol) performance reports;

four 3x4 cm photographs (without headwear);

medical form No 286.

Applicants will personally present their passport, record of service or registration certificate, and secondary education certificate (original).

Competitive examinations will be held from 1 August to 21 August in mathematics (oral), Russian language, and literature (composition).

Applicants will appear only when called.

Lessons begin on 1 September.

The school's students will be given free food, clothing, communal housing, and a stipend.

School graduates are awarded the qualifications of an airplane, helicopter and aircraft engine operating technician and an aircraft aviation equipment operating technician, and an all-union diploma of secondary specialized education.

School address: Kaluga, p/p. 22.

Higher-Military Political Schools

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Mar 78 p 4

[Text] Two of our readers, A. Belonogov of Lipetskaya Oblast and A. Mukhamedyanov of the Tatar ASSR, and others have requested information about the military-political schools of the USSR Armed Forces and the sort of applicants they desire.

Political officers having specializations in particular branches of the armed forces and arms and services are trained by:

The Novosibirsk Higher Military-Political Combined Arms School imeni 60-Letiyeye Velikogo Oktyabrya. Address: 630103, Novosibirsk, 103.

The Sverdlovsk Higher Military-Political Tank-Artillery School. Address: 620108, Sverdlovsk, I-108.

The Donetsk Higher Military-Political School of Engineering Troops and Signal Troops. Address: 340090, Donetsk, 90.

The Simferopol' Higher Military-Political Construction School. Address: 333037, Simferopol', 37.

The Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of Air Defense Troops. Address: 198324, Leningrad, L-324.

The Kurgan Higher Military-Political Aviation School. Address: 640025, Kurgan (obl.), 25.

The Kiev Higher Naval Political School. Address: 252145, Kiev, 145.

The L'vov Higher Military-Political Order of the Red Star School. Address: 290028, L'vov, 28. This school trains officers specializing in cultural education and journalism.

The Riga Higher Military-Political Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union S. S. Biryuzov. Address: 226028, Riga, 28.

In addition to the higher military-political training institutions of the armed forces listed above, there is also the Higher Political School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Its address is: 198075, Leningrad, L-75.

The training course lasts 4 years in all higher military-political schools.

The schools accept applications from privates, seamen, sergeants, master sergeants, and extended service servicemen up to 23 years old, ensigns and warrant officers who had served at ensign and warrant officer or officer posts for not less than 3 years and are not more than 25 years old, and civilians from 17 to 23 years old who are members and candidates of the CPSU and Komsomol members, who have a general secondary or secondary specialized education, who have been recommended by a political agency or the raykom (gorkom) of the Komsomol, and who have shown an interest in political work.

Competitive entrance examinations will be held beginning on 15 July, and they will cover the secondary school program.

11004
CSO: 1801

CRITICISMS OF DOSAAF TRAINING

In the Gor'kiy Area

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Mar 78 p 3

[Article by A. Akishin: "Behind a Facade of Well-Being"]

[Text] Balakhna-Gor'kiy--In September 1977 an editorial in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT stated that a number of DOSAAF organizations in the city of Balakhna are doing a poor job, while the Gor'kovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee is approaching this state of affairs without sufficient attention. The editors received a response to their critical comment: the activities of the Balakhna City Committee were discussed by the DOSAAF oblast committee, and requisite measures were taken to improve its work and that of the entire organization as a whole.

Six months have passed since then. What has been done to correct the deficiencies? A few days ago our correspondent visited Balakhna and looked into the state of affairs in the city's defense organization.

In Gor'kiy the oblast committee people informed me with satisfaction that now the state of affairs in the city organization is satisfactory. Based on last year's results, it took third place among oblast-subordination cities. In short, it has become a leader. It is true that they also commented that "they do have some shortcomings, but who does not...?"

The local DOSAAF city committee is headed by Sergey Nikolayevich Zaytsev -- one of the most veteran chairmen in the oblast. His entire operation is housed in a single small room. The city committee has neither its own technical sports club, nor athletic and other facilities....

The city committee relies on two large primary organizations, in which volunteer technical sports clubs are operating -- a pulp and paper combine, and the Pravdinsk Radio Relay Equipment Plant. It is precisely these enterprises which primarily provide the city organization with meeting pledges and plan-specified targets. S. Zaytsev knows for sure that the

chairmen of both committees are reliable people and will not let him down. But there are also 60 other medium-size and small primary organizations in Balakhna....

At the suggestion of the city committee chairman, we began our acquaintance with DOSAAF collectives at the pulp and paper combine. They have an indoor firing range, two classrooms, four passenger cars and one truck, and several sports motorcycles. Last year approximately 600 DOSAAF members obtained automobile and motorcycle operator's permits. Motorcycle and shooting sections are successfully in operation. The shop organizations are highly active. All this is to the credit of the DOSAAF committee, chairmanned for more than 11 years now by compressor operator P. Kolikov. He is a restless, energetic individual, genuinely enthusiastic about his difficult job.

The level of mass defense work is also fairly high at the radio relay equipment plant. Here too much is done to train cadres for the nation's economy and for development of the military-technical sports. Considerable military-patriotic work is done by the primary organization of the power engineering secondary technical school, as well as several DOSAAF collectives at secondary and vocational schools, the committees at which are headed by military training officers.

But how do things stand in the other DOSAAF organizations?

Accompanied by S. Zaytsev and DOSAAF oblast committee instructor I. Yefimov, I visited several of them. Approximately 1,600 persons are employed at the pulp and cardboard combine. Many of these are young people. DOSAAF committee chairman V. Siyanov (member of the city committee presidium) stated that the DOSAAF organization now contains 400 members.

"Up to last year there were 300," committee treasurer V. Kurbatova proudly interjected. "This year we have succeeded in disseminating (?) an additional 100 membership stamps, at the cost of great effort," she lamented.

We learned that the organization was involved in few undertakings. The main activity was sale of DOSAAF lottery tickets and collecting membership dues. The committee does not draw up a work plan. Nor does the organization have any physical facilities or equipment. Shop DOSAAF organizations have not been formed.

Oblast DOSAAF committee instructor I. Yefimov was embarrassedly taking notes on a notepad. But the city committee chairman was cool and calm. It was his opinion that things were at an average level in the organization....

We were unsuccessful at the furniture factory. We learned that some time back the committee chairman had left to enroll at school, a fact of which the city committee chairman had not been aware ("It seems he was here not long ago!"). He would not be back until July. The chairman had not left anybody in his place. Nothing whatsoever was being done.

I shall state quite frankly that I did not detect on the part of the city committee any genuine concern about accomplishing DOSAAF's key task -- transforming each and every primary organization into a center of mass defense activity. The fact is that this requires hard work.... And not by one person alone, as is the case with S. Zaytsev, but involving a large group of activists. Of course this is much more difficult than taking bows for the results achieved by two smoothly-operating DOSAAF collectives.

There are also many defects in the organizational work of the city committee in other areas as well. Here are a few facts. Only one plenary meeting of the city committee has been held -- in April of last year -- in the 15 months which have passed following the city report-election conference. At that plenary meeting a report was presented on the proceedings of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Conference by a delegate to that conference, Dzerzhinsk City Committee Chairman F. Avchinkov. We could find no plenum resolutions on this important agenda item, however. In the last two years the city committee presidium has not once discussed reports submitted by primary organization committee chairmen on mass defense work and has not thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in these organizations. It was not until quite recently that a report was presented at a presidium meeting by M. Yablonskiy, chairman of the power engineering secondary technical school DOSAAF committee, on progress in mass defense activities month. They are indeed doing a good job. The city committee should synthesize this positive experience and disseminate it. But the entire affair was limited to a brief discussion within the narrow company of presidium members. And such a meeting could have been held on the spot, directly at the primary organization, inviting the attendance of activists at large and many DOSAAF organization chairmen.

Activist training is also in poor shape. It is being conducted in an unskilled and unsystematic manner, failing to taking into consideration the specific features of the lowest-level collectives. And yet S. Zaytsev considers the holding of a seminar... at a one-day rest house to be his highest achievement.

We know how important is the role of socialist competition in increasing the activeness and aggressiveness of primary DOSAAF organizations. But the city committee stands apart from this important activity, fails to address in detail matters connected with its organization, and fails to utilize the force of competition for a further upsurge in mass defense activities. City organization pledges for this year were ratified by the city committee presidium, but the DOSAAF members at large in Balakhna have not yet been informed about them. In addition, the city organization is not in competition with any of the other DOSAAF organizations in the oblast....

Thus the facade of well-being was gradually removed from the Balakhna City DOSAAF Organization, and it became clear that only at the surface were things in a satisfactory state.

What is the reason for such a state of affairs in Balakhna? S. Zaytsev, who has had considerable work experience, should direct the city organization's affairs, it would seem, at the level of present demands. This is not the case, however. The chairman claims that he frequently visits primary organizations. But the problem is that his visits to DOSAAF organizations do not produce any appreciable, tangible results in the area of improving mass defense work. The city committee chairman is mostly interested in progress in lottery ticket sales and collection of membership dues. He does not solidly rely on the activists and on the members of the DOSAAF city committee.

Unfortunately S. Zaytsev rarely turns to the resolutions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress and to the DOSAAF Bylaws. For example, such congress demands as extensive development of volunteer efforts in the work of the committee, dissemination of advanced know-how, and participation by all primary organizations in socialist competition were news to him.

The Gor'kovskaya Oblast committee is also to blame for the fact that there are serious gaps in the activities of the DOSAAF city committee. Oblast committee officials, including deputy chairman B. Sapozhnikov, visit Balakhna fairly often. But for some reason none of them has looked thoroughly into the question of how the city committee is actually directing the bulk of primary organizations. A satisfactory situation as regards performance of isolated pledges can scarcely justify such an undemanding attitude toward the Balakhna city committee and its chairman.

Incidentally, the oblast committee presidium, discussing in October of last year progress in the report-election campaign, criticized S. Zaytsev for deficiencies in the direction of grass-roots organizations. But that is as far as things went. The Balakhna city committee did not even summarize reports which had been submitted in DOSAAF organizations. A question arises: how justified is it to award the Balakhna city DOSAAF organization a prize-winning place in socialist competition based on the year's results? In totaling up the results of competition, alongside financial indices, it is essential more precisely to consider the degree of activeness of a DOSAAF organization as well as what has been accomplished and what is being done to transform all primary organizations into genuine centers of mass defense activity.

In Vologodskaya Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Mar 78 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Improve Direction of Rural Primary Organizations"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau was given a report by A. Ivanov, chairman of the Vologodskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, on guidance of rural DOSAAF primary organizations. It was noted that the oblast committee, DOSAAF rayon and city committees have done certain work in the area of strengthening primary organizations, in increasing their membership, and in increasing activeness in mass defense work.

At the same time the level of direction by the Vologodskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee of the activities of rural primary organizations remains low and fails to meet the demands of the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on DOSAAF activities, the 20 March 1974 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures to Achieve Further Development of Agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," as well as the resolutions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. The oblast committee failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the 3 October 1974 decree of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium entitled "On Serious Deficiencies in the Organizational Work of the Vologodskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee on Strengthening DOSAAF Primary Organizations and Intensifying Their Activities."

Military-patriotic work is being conducted without an adequate system in many kolkhoz and sovkhoz DOSAAF organizations, and a comprehensive approach to organization of this work is not being provided. Insufficient attention is being devoted to mass organizational work, as a consequence of which there are still kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rural 8-year schools in this oblast where primary DOSAAF organizations have not been formed, and there is a lack of brigade and department organizations. The DOSAAF membership ratio is low in a number of rural rayons.

Seminars and instruction conferences with chairmen and activists of rural primary organizations are held irregularly. In this oblast no socialist competition has been organized among rural DOSAAF organizations, and there has been failure to take up the initiatives whereby DOSAAF industrial organizations would lend assistance to rural organizations and where there would be no more lagging organizations.

Facilities and equipment of the majority of rural DOSAAF primary organizations are greatly deficient, and many of them lack sports equipment and small arms.

Technical sports clubs are not assisting rural primary organizations and are not training volunteer instructors for them.

The DOSAAF oblast committee and rayon (city)-committees in Vologodskaya Oblast have been instructed to achieve a radical improvement in their work in light of the demands of the December (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee on socialist competition, as well as the resolutions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress on improving the activities of DOSAAF rural primary organizations. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of achieving further improvement in military-patriotic work, extensively involving volunteer activeness in these activities, working jointly with Komsomol, the trade unions, the Znaniye Society, cultural and educational institutions, as well as military commissariats.

In conformity with the DOSAAF Bylaws, primary, brigade, shop and equivalent organizations should be established in all rural labor and school collectives, strengthening chairman cadres, organizing their systematic training on the basis of leading DOSAAF organizations, giving them on-the-spot assistance, and holding more frequent group seminars and instructor conferences. The activities of audit commissions should be stepped up.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau instructed oblast DOSAAF committees to work more vigorously to involve DOSAAF members, particularly preinduction and induction-age youth, in activities involving shooting, radio, motorboat and other military-technical sports, more extensively to incorporate Prepared For Labor and Defense multiple competition, and to hold on a regular basis mass sports competitions and holidays. There should be expansion of the network of technical study groups and courses to train car and truck drivers, motorcyclists, tractor drivers, and other agricultural equipment operators. There should be improved training of volunteer instructors in rayon technical sports clubs.

It was recommended that the oblast committee raise the level of management of socialist competition, ensure that all rural primary organizations participate in it, increase assistance on the part of industrial DOSAAF primary organizations, and achieve expansion and growth of facilities and equipment.

The DOSAAF central committees of union republics, kray and oblast committees were instructed to analyze progress in implementing the resolutions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum on increasing the activeness of primary DOSAAF organizations on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and improvement of mass defense and military-patriotic work among the rural population.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium Bureau noted the importance of enhancing the organizing role of rayon DOSAAF committees and regular monitoring of the state of affairs and execution of the demands of higher agencies and their own decisions. Deserving of serious attention is the work being done by committees and organizations to train farm machinery operator cadres, which requires maximum utilization of the equipment and facilities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other organizations.

The conducted measures should promote further improvement in the activities of DOSAAF rural primary organizations, activation of their mass defense, military-patriotic and sports activities, and successful implementation of the resolutions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

3024
CSO: 1801

METHODS OF IMPROVING QUALIFICATIONS OF AIRCRAFT MECHANICS DISCUSSED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press
2 Mar 78 pp 38-39

[Article by Engr-Maj Gen Yu. Bardin: "Rating Accelerators"]

[Text] Third-generation aircraft are superior to their predecessors in combat performance characteristics and sophistication, and therefore the performance capabilities of aircraft maintenance specialists must be superior to the knowledge and skills which were required to service and maintain military aircraft in the past. The effectiveness of combat training and flight operations safety depend today to a decisive degree on how thoroughly personnel master the new equipment. It is total mastery of one's occupational specialty which enables IAS [Aviation-Engineer Service] personnel to perform highly complex operations in the shortest possible time and to surpass established performance standards for preflighting aircraft at permanent bases and field airstrips.

Well aware of this fact, IAS command personnel of units and subunits are constantly seeking to improve methods of mastering weapons and combat equipment as well as their efficient utilization and combat employment. Unquestionably an objective indicator of the results of this work is improvement in the proficiency rating of aviation specialists. Practical experience confirms that the presence in a subunit of a strong nucleus of genuine experts at their jobs -- first-class technicians -- serves as a guarantee of continuous maintenance of the equipment in a high state of readiness for action, as well as performance of the complex tasks assigned IAS in any and all situations, even the most critical.

I recall the following incident. It took place at a tactical flight exercise. As combat equipment and personnel were disembarking from a hovering helicopter, the hydraulic system failed due to careless installation of a hydraulic line. In spite of the serious malfunction, the pilot succeeded in landing the helicopter on a dirt area at an elevation of more than 2,000 meters above sea level. Literally in minutes, however, the helicopter's wheels sank to the hubs. It was necessary immediately to pull the helicopter to firmer ground. But in order for this operation to be successful it was necessary to drain fuel from the tanks and remove the rotor blades.

In this difficult situation Engr-Maj V. Belotelov, unit deputy commander for IAS, decided to form a work party made up exclusively of specialists 1st class or with a master proficiency rating. And these top technicians did not let their commanding officer down. All work involved in recovering the helicopter was performed twice as fast as specified by performance standards, and in bad weather at that: first it was snowing; then it changed to a cold drizzle. The technicians were helped in large measure by their moral-psychological staunchness, physical conditioning, solid professional knowledge and skills, and a sense of responsibility for the assigned task.

How can we train highly-qualified specialists faster and better, organizing their training and preparation for taking the examinations for a higher proficiency rating in the most efficient manner? This question has been discussed on numerous occasions by the methods councils of units and at meetings of aviation-engineer service top-echelon personnel. As a result of synthesis of advanced know-how, in full conformity with guideline documents on training technical personnel and orders on the procedure of awarding (confirming) proficiency ratings, the principal directions to be taken for solving this vitally important problem were specified.

It was decided to adopt the so-called method of stage-by-stage training and forming of skills. A schedule is drawn up for each aviation specialist in maintenance groups, flights or detachments, as well as in servicing groups, in which (in precise conformity with guideline documents) concrete topics and timetables for their mastery are specified for each technician and mechanic. In addition, proceeding from the level of general education and special training, personality and overall development, a specific time segment for preparing for raising proficiency rating and a date for taking the examination are specified for each officer, warrant officer, noncommissioned officer and enlisted man.

In our opinion new elements consist in the following. Previously a program for the entire training period would be specified for all aviation specialists, without considering specific individual features, and on the basis of this program personnel would prepare for taking tests at the end of this period, in the process of classroom group sessions, drills and independent exercises. Now on each and every topic the specialist must render an account individually to his immediate superior or instructor in conformity with the schedule, and then must take his proficiency rating tests when scheduled.

Formerly it was fairly difficult objectively to assess level of knowledge, since in the course of two or three days a commission would test a very large group of specialists. Principal attention was focused on evaluating the knowledge of those who were seeking a proficiency rating of first class or master. Naturally demands were somewhat less for specialists being tested for second or third class. Now tests are taken as specialists proceed in their training, a small group at a time, when it is possible sufficiently adequately to determine the degree of performance capability of the technician or mechanic. Following the examination, the specialist is conditionally awarded the new proficiency rating. The new rating is officially announced in orders at the specified time, that is, at the end of each period of training.

The first experience of working with this system indicated that in this instance no more than 35-40% of IAS personnel remain for the examination session. In addition, the method of stage-by-stage training of aviation specialists introduced into the training process a spirit of competitiveness and elements of moral incentive. Commanders praise those who take their proficiency rating examinations prior to the general session and who are ahead of the others in boosting their proficiency rating.

The following questions can arise, however: it is all well and good that a specialist has passed his tests in the middle of the training year, but what happens then? Is it no longer necessary for him to attend classes on commander training days? The training process is continuous. During the time remaining the specialist reinforces his acquired knowledge and skills together with all personnel.

Of course it would be a good thing if official orders announcing the awarding (confirmation) of proficiency ratings could be issued immediately following the examinations. But this is evidently a thing of the future.

In addition to an individual training schedule, an overall schedule is drawn up in the unit and subunits for aviation specialist proficiency rating preparation. This is considered the main planning document in preparation for taking proficiency rating tests by job and occupational specialty. Specific examination timetables are set up in full conformity with the requirements of guideline documents for the technical personnel group or the subunit as a whole. Higher headquarters monitor schedule observance.

We must admit that adoption of the method of individual, stage-by-stage planning is not proceeding smoothly everywhere. Some units at times give mere lip service to this, do not always take into account the individual features of the specialists, and do a poor job of monitoring their independent study. With this approach the finest planning will fail to produce the expected result. In addition, planning alone, no matter how successful it may be, does not solve all problems connected with improving the proficiency ratings of technical personnel.

Much depends on the organization and training of young technicians and mechanics. Let us take mechanics, for example. Their proficiency improvement training begins essentially from their first days of service in a line unit. In other words, when they come on the line. Practical experience indicates that the theoretical training of young aviation specialists, due to their limited term of service, initially does not fully meet present-day demands. It is therefore important that as early as the first months of service in the squadron the mechanic thoroughly master the ability of quickly and, most important, without mistakes, to perform maintenance operations, to be able independently to preflight the complicated on-board equipment, and to adjust equipment when parameters spontaneously deviate from specifications during the period between scheduled servicing and maintenance. At the same time purely theoretical training classes should be held.

Following discussion of methods of initiating young specialists at unit methods councils, the following procedure was adopted. During the first stage classes on history of the unit are conducted; also safety procedures while working on aircrafts, airport traffic routes for both personnel and special vehicles, and familiarization with modern aircrafts, the equipment, and armament are studied.

The second stage takes place in the squadron or maintenance unit, where the mechanic takes down and assembles a group of equipment units or some aircraft system.

Having determined the work volume, the commanding officer or technician of the group to which the mechanic is assigned explains the function of the equipment, the general rules and regulations pertaining to the work which is to be performed, and the specific features of the task. Then the mechanic is issued the appropriate process cards, from which he is to learn the work sequence by a specified time. If there is no trainer equipment, the mechanic performs the task several times directly on an actual aircraft, continuously guided by the process card or chart, and under officer supervision. After this the training instructor should determine whether the young specialist has acquired the skills requisite for competent performance of the assigned work on an aircraft.

During the following stage the mechanic, without looking at the process chart, but under the supervision of a technician or group chief, performs various operations. If he performs the work without error, he is permitted to work independently. One must bear in mind, however, that there must always be process charts available at his work station, as has been specified by the Chief Engineer of the Air Force.

Thus, while in the past a technician or mechanic would be broken in according to the principle of "I should be taught by others," today a different principle applies -- "I should learn it myself." This speeds up the process of preparing young technical personnel to take the test for a higher proficiency rating.

In addition to resolved problems, which determine accelerated training of high-proficiency specialists, there are unresolved problems as well. In particular, it would be advisable to state some of these problems for the purpose of discussion and exchange of views in this journal. We should compare, for example, methods of preparing flight and technical personnel for higher proficiency ratings. This will make it possible to see new reserve potential for improving the quality of equipment servicing and maintenance. For example, the requisite number of practical flight training exercises has been determined for flight personnel, in addition to theoretical disciplines. There are no such skill evaluation criteria for IAS personnel. The program specifies only the theoretical segment -- it specifies those topics following mastery of which and passing of examinations a technician is awarded the next higher proficiency rating.

We believe that if in evaluating the degree of preparation for boosting proficiency rating one took into consideration a specified number of hours logged or flights, aircraft preflighting within a specified timetable, servicing and maintenance on the flight line, at the work station in the maintenance or servicing group, there would be greater results from the campaign to improve proficiency ratings.

Training facilities also without question are elements for accelerating improvement in aviation specialist proficiency ratings. Well-equipped classrooms, simulators, working models, and wired test benches serve as an important aid in increasing the professional knowledge of personnel, particularly in mastering new equipment. The men under the command of officers A. Akimov and V. Paliy displayed considerable inventiveness and creative initiative in this critical area. When new aircraft became operational they renovated classrooms, laboratories, equipped simulators, and prepared dozens of plotting boards, test benches, wired diagrams, and other visual aids. As a result training facilities now are distinguished not only by their maintenance emphasis but also their attractive appearance and convenience of utilization in the training process. It is not surprising that this unit has developed many proficiency-rated specialists who possess a thorough mastery of maintenance of third-generation aircraft.

These days aviators are campaigning to honor the 1978 training year, a jubilee year of the Soviet Armed Forces, with new achievements in technical proficiency -- a reliable guarantee of further improving the quality of work performed by the entire IAS service.

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AIRFIELD SURFACES: MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 4, Apr 78 signed to press
2 Mar 78 pp 42-43

[Article by Engr-Maj Gen A. Panekin: "During the Meltwater Season"]

[Text] When spring arrives, preparation of an airfield for takeoffs and landings by modern aircraft contains certain specific features and demands greater attention on the part of commanding officers of aviation-technical units and the personnel of airfield maintenance subunits.

At this time a number of preventive measures are performed on runways, taxiways, ramp areas and other airfield facilities.

During intensive melting of snow, thawing of the soil and excessive accumulation of moisture in the soil, a number of complex phenomena take place at the base of paved surfaces, phenomena which sharply reduce their strength and, as a consequence, substantially diminish the load-bearing capacity of the pavement. The fact is that during taxiing, at the beginning of the takeoff roll and in the final phase of an aircraft's landing rollout, when little lift is being developed, oscillatory impulses are generated in runway pavement. These generate inertial loads on the runway, lead to loss of foundation stability, to runway settling, and in excessively wet soil form cavities, which in time fill with water. If water and water-saturated fine-grained sand fountain out from pavement joints during taxiing, takeoff and landing, it is essential to make a thorough inspection of runways, taxiways, and ramp areas, to determine the causes of the excessive moisture under the runway and to take measures to correct these causes.

In the spring commanding officers must organize preventive measures which prevent or at least lessen the consequences of excessive soil moisture.

Many years of airfield maintenance experience indicates that the greatest threat is presented by meltwater penetrating an airfield area from watershed around the airfield. Therefore a priority task is to divert this water to lower ground. To achieve this, one and a half to two weeks prior to the beginning of vigorous melting of snow, upslope canals, water-diversion chutes and roadside ditches are cleared of snow; then special water-interception trenches are dug at points of maximum snow accumulation, and snow banks, which prevent

water from dispersing and advancing onto the airfield, are built up. When snow melting begins, tops and covers are removed from storm drains and storm sewers. A team is set up for removal of meltwater from the airfield, on 24-hour alert. This team is assigned bulldozers, road graders, as well as other requisite equipment and tools.

In order to prevent damage to the airfield surface by concentrated streams of water, water-intercepting trenches are laid out. The greater the depth of the snow cover, the denser the trench network. As water drains away, the piles of snow are broken up and scattered in order to achieve faster and more uniform soil drying. After this airfield facilities, buildings and structures are comprehensively and thoroughly inspected. Particular attention is focused on paved surfaces. Preventive maintenance measures are performed if necessary. Inspection wells, including those with recessed covers, are opened up for inspection and cleaning out of water-removal and drainage systems. Damage conditions are corrected, and measures are taken to prevent flooding and clogging of storm drains and pipes.

There still occur cases where proper attention is not focused on the condition of the intake structures of a water-removal system, facilities where water is discharged into local bodies of water, ravines, etc. As a rule these structures are located beyond the boundaries of airfields. Therefore they are frequently forgotten. As a result they become overgrown with vegetation, become silted up, and pose a threat to the entire water drainage system. A negligent attitude toward water drainage systems as well as failure to repair such systems in a prompt and high-quality manner can lead to serious damage to airfield paved surfaces.

In addition, excessive moisture at the base of paved surfaces can cause slabs to settle, differing elevation between slabs, and the formation of uneven surfaces on runways and taxiways. It is not surprising that international standards and recommendations on airfield maintenance specify the necessity of regulating the parameters of allowable degrees of unevenness, which to a significant degree are determined by aircraft types, takeoff and landing speeds. A study of this problem indicated that runway irregularities (surface elevation differences) can be tolerated within a range of 2.5-3.0 cm at an interval of not less than 45 meters; otherwise jarring of the aircraft occurs, which can lead to instruments going off scale and instrument failure.

In the spring it is also very important to prevent moisture from penetrating under paved surfaces through cracks, spallations, and gaps at joints, which have formed during the winter. Therefore priority maintenance should be performed at the lowest spots on the pavement, where a large quantity of water can accumulate. In these repairs specialists employ RBV-25 and RBV-35 rubber-bitumen bonding mastics, synthetic resins, etc. Before applying RBV mastics, all cracks, spallations and joints are thoroughly cleaned out and primed (with a solution of RBV in gasoline or jet fuel). It is essential to make sure that no pieces of mastic, concrete or rock fragments are left on the pavement, which could be sucked into an aircraft engine. Cracks up to 2 mm wide on

cement-concrete and reinforced concrete slabs, small areas of scaling up to 5 mm in depth, as well as pavement with frequent small defects are given two to three coats of primer, whereby each coat must be allowed to dry before the following coat is applied.

Cracks extending through the pavement, up to 6 mm in width, chipped-off slab corners and edges, with damage width up to 6 cm and depth to 10 cm, are repaired as a rule with rubber-bitumen mastics. Slab settling as much as 5 cm and uniform settling to 10 cm is corrected with the aid of an asphalt-concrete mat. It is placed in one to two layers on the entire surface, flush with the surface of the unsettled pavement.

Epoxy compounds are also employed in filling in cracks, potholes, cavities and in repairing slab edges and joints. These compounds are comprised of ED-5 and ED-6 epoxy resins, polyethylene polyamine or hexamethylene diamine hardener, acetone solvent, dibutylphthalate softener, a filler -- pure 0.5-2 mm quartz sand, grade 300-500 portland cement, silica flour, and crushed rock (freshly-crushed of durable rock) measuring 0.63-5 mm.

Epoxy glue is employed in repairing cracks and for priming, consisting of epoxy resin -- 100% by weight, hardener -- 10-20% of resin weight, plasticizer -- 10-25%, solvent -- 5-10%. Epoxy-mineral mixtures of compounds at ratios of 1:3 to 1:10 are employed in repairing cavities, potholes, chipped edges and peeled spots. Crushed stone is added to the mineral portion of the mixture in repairing peeled spots, filling in cavities and potholes up to 3 cm deep.

After completion of repairs, runway and taxiway pavement is thoroughly cleaned and rinsed with the aid of KPM (AKPM-3) vehicles. They are then allowed to dry and are marked off. In recent years EP-5155 enamel -- white, yellow and other colors -- has been developed especially for markings. It should be applied at a surface layer temperature not below +7°C. White silicate paint or whitewash can also be used for marking pavement.

Spring is also the season for routine maintenance of dirt strips, when the turf is harrowed, mineral fertilizer applied to the grass, gypsum added to alkaline soil and lime to acid soil. The ground is rolled in order to increase load-bearing capacity. One should bear in mind that packing is most effective when soil moisture is 2-3% above optimal.

During this same season water is drained away from foundation walls, roofs and drain pipes cleaned, blind areas around buildings restored, chuckholes filled with dry soil, and airfield buildings and structures are whitewashed and painted.

Good-condition runways and taxiways are extremely important for flight operations safety. Therefore exemplary maintenance of runways and taxiways is an extremely important task which can be formulated as follows: an excellently-prepared airfield for each group of relief aircrews.

The airfield is carefully maintained in the unit under the command of officer K. Chesnichenko. As a rule the commander or deputy commander of each shift of aircrews inspects the condition of runway and taxiway surfaces. High demandingness on the quality of airfield maintenance and its preparation for flight operations have prevented the development of preconditions for air accidents and have substantially reduced the number of aircraft engines taken down prematurely for maintenance.

The men work painstakingly to put drainage systems into exemplary condition and thoroughly perform seasonal maintenance and repair operations at the airfields at which officers Ye. Kushakov, A. Ovcharenko, S. Zadvornov, Yu. Turovtsev, G. Titarenko, V. Vlasov and others serve as subunit commanders.

Knowledgeable maintenance of airfields, taking into account climatic and weather conditions, prompt and high-quality performance of preventive and routine maintenance ensure long-lived airfield reliability.

The personnel of airfield maintenance subunits enthusiastically greeted the Letter from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee on development of socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan and a stepped-up campaign to improve production efficiency and work quality. The men of the aviation rear services are heeding the fighting slogan of the day: work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today.

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COMMENTS ON CAPABILITIES OF NEW U.S. COMBAT AIRCRAFT

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[Article by Engr-Capt B. Arsen'yev: "Counting on Multirole Aircraft"]

[Text] Escalating the arms race, the U.S. military-industrial complex is taking measures to update the aircraft of the various air arms. Taken into consideration thereby are the results of combat employment of aircraft in local wars. There has developed a trend toward building aircraft with a comparatively modest top speed, $M=2-2.5$. Acquiring decisive importance for fighters in this speed category are rate of climb, time to accelerate to top speed, angular speed of a 360° sustained turn, flight at high angles of attack, thrust-to-weight ratio, and wing loading, that is, those performance characteristics and parameters which are characteristic of modern air combat within a speed range of $M 0.8$ to 1.5 .

The new aircraft were developed in two versions. The expensive Grumman F-14A and McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighters are crammed with highly complex equipment and are designed to perform multirole missions; the inexpensive McDonnell Douglas and Northrop F-16 and F-18 carry simpler systems and are designed for a limited range of tactical and operational missions.

As foreign publications claim, the F-14A possesses better aerodynamic characteristics at high angles of attack, enabling it to employ fundamentally new maneuvers in air combat. Proceeding from this fact, U.S. Air Force experts believe that this fighter meets the tactical-performance demands of the future.

At the present time the aircraft carriers "Enterprise," "John Kennedy," "America," "Constellation," and "Kitty Hawk" carry F-14A squadrons (12 aircraft each). The military-industrial complex plans to deliver a total of 390 aircraft by 1981.

Foreign experts believe that the F-14A multirole fighter can perform the missions of providing escort cover and gaining air supremacy. Its range of

operation (720-800 km) is provided by fuel in internal and external wing tanks. Armament consists of six Sparrow medium-range missiles and two Sidewinder air-to-air missiles.

As an air defense fighter, the F-14A is designed to destroy air targets and repulse threats from land and sea. In performing these missions, this aircraft patrols at a distance of 160-320 km from its base for a period of 2 hours with additional fuel in wing tanks. This version is armed with six Phoenix long-range missiles. This aircraft also has a midair refueling capability.

This fighter can also be employed to seal off a battlefield and for close support of ground troops. For this mission it can carry a bomb load of up to 5,000 kg and two Sidewinder missiles; it is also armed with an M61 20 mm cannon. Its operating range is 160 km, and its time in combat is five minutes.

Since this aircraft carries complex equipment, its aircrew consists of pilot and fire control system operators.

The F-14A is controlled with a horizontal stabilizer, spoilers and two tail fins with rudders. The stabilizer deflects synchronously on the pitch axis and differentially on the roll axis. On the wing, forward of the flaps, there are four-section spoilers, employed to increase stabilizer effectiveness with differential deflection at wing sweep angles of less than 55°. The spoilers also control lift during landing approach and are utilized as speed brakes.

The wing carries full-span slats and slotted flaps. The wing has variable sweep from 20 to 68°, with wing sweep altered manually and automatically, depending on M number and altitude. In addition to the upper tail fin, mounted on the tail section of the fuselage are lower fixed vertical stabilizers for improving static directional stability during maneuver at high G-loads, when the rudders enter an aerodynamic shadow zone.

The design of the F-14A incorporates small triangular surfaces 3.7 square meters in area. They emerge from the leading edge at the inboard fixed end of the wing and help generate additional force, which partially compensates for the diving moment generated at high supersonic speeds. Emerging automatically on computer command, these surfaces perform the function of destabilizers, simplify longitudinal trim, and make it possible to utilize the aircraft in all conditions, right up to the structural limits. At subsonic speeds the pilot can deploy them manually together with the wing slats and flaps.

Improvement of aerodynamic characteristics at high angles of attack, in the opinion of U.S. experts, should give the aircraft an advantage in combat with a low thrust-to-weight ratio. A specially-conducted experimental program established the possibility of utilizing slats in combination with deflection of flaps and tail control surfaces as a means of improving maneuverability. In addition, a method of interlinked control by ailerons

and rudder has been developed (antispin system). Control surfaces on the leading-edge extension of the wing directly control lift for displacement of the aircraft in the vertical plane without changing pitch angle.

Simulation of air combat between an F-14A fighter and A-4, F-4, and F-106 fighters demonstrated that the F-14A can brake sharply, utilizing angles of attack greater than 30°, spoilers and speed brakes.

Illustrating this aircraft's maneuver capabilities, AIAA PAPER cites the example of a simultaneous split S from an altitude of 5,500 m at a speed of 600 km/h by F-14A and F-4 aircraft. During dive recovery the F-14A was under a G-load of +5, and the F-4 -- +6. The latter, however, was 300 meters lower than the F-14A, at an altitude of 3,700 m.

Foreign periodicals also report that in test flights, at high angles of attack (speed and angles of attack were not indicated), this aircraft shows no signs of buffeting, slipping, shaking, wing stalling or any indications of instability, while under stall conditions it reestablishes level flight without pilot intervention (through automatic control).

The AWG-9 fire control system includes a pulse-Doppler search, detection, tracking and guidance radar, an infrared search and tracking range finder, a digital-analog computer, tactical situation and detail data displays mounted in the cockpit. The pilot can also control all aircraft armament. To achieve this, computer information is displayed on the windshield.

The effective range of the aircraft's on-board radar is 240 km. Computation of rate of closure with the target begins at 160 km. At a range of 130 km information on target course and identification begins to be displayed on a CRT screen. Twenty-four targets can be displayed simultaneously. In this instance the computer determines target priority, depending on range and closing rate.

The infrared system, the sight line of which can be synchronously linked with the axis of the radar antenna, is employed for surveillance, missile detection, target tracking and ranging. It also controls target lock-on if the radar is neutralized by enemy electronic countermeasures.

During air combat the pilot can track the target by sight guidance. Computer-generated target data are displayed on the horizontal situation indicator in the form of missile firing decisions. If when bank-maneuvering at a high G-load the pilot cannot aim the sight on the target, tracking is performed by radar vertical scanning (pitch angle). As soon as the target is well in sight, the system switches over to automatic tracking mode, and the pilot fires his weapons without aiming.

Continuous radar painting of the target and aiming of the radar antenna are required for Sparrow missiles. This makes it impossible to monitor several targets during an attack. Phoenix missiles, developed for the F-111B and

selected as the principal armament for the F-14A, are guided by pulse-Doppler equipment in time-sharing mode. Therefore these missiles, as foreign experts claim, can be fired simultaneously at six different targets.

The aircraft's on-board equipment also includes an automatic flight control system, a navigation system, and communications, identification and electronic countermeasures systems.

Foreign aviation experts believe that the aircraft's 0.88 thrust-to-weight ratio gives it acceptable performance characteristics in air combat, which were discussed above. But it is not expected to increase in the near future. In the estimate of U.S. budgeting experts, the cost of any other engine for the F-14A will cost 1.7 million dollars (two engines per aircraft). And it will cost approximately 200 million dollars to complete development of the F-401 turbojet engine, which presently powers the aircraft. At the same time the F-14A is already the most expensive aircraft, costing 13 million dollars.

This fighter was designed for gaining air supremacy, and potent cannon armament was specified for this role in addition to missiles. However, the M61 aircraft cannon fails to meet the demands of modern air combat, as U.S. aircraft designers acknowledge.

Equipping the F-14A aircraft with highly complex electronic gear and mechanization devices, in the intent of the aircraft's designers, should make it easier for aircrews to wage combat over a broad range of altitudes and speeds and to exert decisive influence on the tactics of air combat.

During demonstration flights top-grade pilots, who had received special training on the F-14A, demonstrated the aircraft's performance capabilities not only with the aim of confirming its advertised outstanding performance characteristics but, what is equally important to the manufacturers and top Pentagon officials, in order to pump money out of the taxpayer's pocket into the pocket of the manufacturer. At the same time foreign observers state the opinion that the advertised performance of the F-14A is as far from its actual capabilities as was the case with the F-4 Phantom, which in steep turns was successfully downed by North Vietnamese pilots, in spite of the fact that according to the calculations of its designers it should have possessed considerable superiority in these maneuvers.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE COLLECTIVE IN THE INDOCTRINATION PROCESS DISCUSSED

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4 Apr 78 pp 53-59

[Article by Dr Phil Sci, Maj Gen M. Yasyukov]

[Text] The Soviet people are working with great enthusiasm to implement the grandiose plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. Not only are the problems of material production and economic development being solved in labor collectives--the principal cells of our society, but also a process of comprehensive development of the personality and other political, moral, and occupational qualities is going on. The new man is being forged and polished, and his character and his communist morality are being tempered in the labor collectives; this is predetermined by the very essence of our structure.

The thoughts of the armed defenders of the socialist motherland are one with those of all Soviet people. No matter how great or small, every military collective is an inseparable component of our society, and the social role of labor collectives spelled out in the most important party and state documents and documented in the Soviet Union's fundamental law pertains fully to the military collective.

A variant of the socialist collective, the military collective is a stable union of soldiers tied together by the common activity of heightening the battle power of the Soviet Army and Navy and their combat readiness.

In the broad sense, the USSR Armed Forces are a military collective. In the narrower, most commonly accepted meaning of this term, the military collective is the unit, the ship (principal collective) and the subunit (platoon, company, battery, squadron, combat unit--the contact collective) within which the activities and lives of servicemen directly proceed.

The military collective has two principal functions: Combat--that is, armed defense of the socialist fatherland directly within the course of combat activities; training and indoctrination--that is, development of the soldier's personality and the military collective as a combat unit capable of fighting a modern battle.

"Every army and navy collective," said USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov in a report at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, "from the subunit, unit, and ship to the armed forces as a whole, is a friendly military family in which the soldiers are indoctrinated in the spirit of brotherhood, solidarity, respect, and mutual assistance."

Performing its function of training and indoctrination, in relation to the personality of the soldier the military collective is one of the dominant factors of the environment, of far-reaching socioeconomic and political conditions. It is precisely through the collective that the society's dominant sociopolitical factors directly influence the personality. In the collective the personality undergoes socialization--that is, it assimilates social experience, and it forms and develops.

An organization which corresponds fully with the socialist nature of our society, with the army of a new type, and with the requirements of Soviet laws and the manuals and regulations of the armed forces is a necessary prerequisite for effective training and indoctrination in the military collective. The effectiveness of this function is significantly higher wherever there is a party organization--the nucleus of the personnel. This is why creation of integral and viable party organizations in the companies, batteries, and other subunits has always been and continues to be a guarantee of unity in military collectives, and of success in combat and political training.

Political indoctrination is the most important sphere within which the military collective's function of training and indoctrination is performed. As we know, the dominant personality qualities of Soviet soldiers are their devotion to the ideals of communism and their motherland, their readiness to defend socialism, and their intolerance of the enemies of social progress. The foundations of these qualities are laid prior to army service--in school, at enterprises, and in the training undergone by preconscription youth. In view of its unique features, meanwhile, the military collective imparts a special orientation and soundness to these qualities.

Of course the principal function of the military collective is armed defense of the socialist fatherland, which makes a special impression on its organization, control, and activities. Strict centralization, one-man command, and iron discipline are the most important prerequisites of its function. All of this creates a certain microenvironment strengthening the influence of objective external conditions upon the personality.

The volume and proportion of military-patriotic information is growing in the army, and it is being assimilated by the individual in organic unity with his military work. Moreover one of the practical tasks of commanders and political workers is to provide meaning to military practice. It is said that labor educates. But labor can educate only if its need and its meaning are deeply understood by the workers, by the soldier.

This is why meaningful military labor begins with assimilation of its importance, of its social significance. Experience has shown that wherever soldiers have deeply understood the need for high combat readiness and their personal responsibility for successful execution of the collective's missions, under otherwise equal conditions the level of combat and political training is higher as a rule.

In addition to this, all of the conditions for further deepening of patriotic and internationalist feelings are created within the military collective. Representatives of dozens of nationalities in our great motherland are serving in the units and aboard ships. Daily communication among privates and seamen of different nationalities broadens their philosophy and nurtures a feeling of brotherly solidarity and mutual respect. This cements the collectives of subunits and units.

Political training and the study of the works of V. I. Lenin, the glorious history of the CPSU, the proceedings of our party's 25th Congress, and other party documents, and of the sociopolitical practices of the personnel play an important role in developing the communist convictions of the soldiers. All soldiers must participate in the life of the subunit, though the degree of this participation may vary. Some soldiers, as we know, are elected to the executive agencies of party and Komsomol organizations and hold permanent posts, while others may manifest their sociopolitical activity through discussion of various problems within the collective and in performance of occasional functions.

Collective discussion of problems making up the content of political lessons imparts a multifaceted nature to the process of assimilating political knowledge and intensifies its educational significance. Soldiers speaking in seminars supplement the lectures and talks of the instructor with instructive personal experience. The arsenal of resources possessed by the military collective in relation to communist indoctrination also includes forms of mass agitation such as public lectures, evening discussions on specific topics, debates, meetings with veterans, and question-answer evenings.

The sociopolitical activity of the serviceman and his political training fill the personality's spiritual life and its interests with profound social content.

However, the social activity of the members of each collective is highly variable. Especially during the initial phase of service, we can encounter privates and seamen who shy away from public work, remain silent during lessons, and display passiveness. The art of controlling the collective on the part of the commander, the political worker, and active party and Komsomol members lies in deeply analyzing the causes of such behavior, finding the "key" to the soldier's personality, and developing an interest in sociopolitical practice. It should be kept in mind that such passiveness is often a unique indication of major omissions in the person's philosophy and a warning of possible shortcomings in his behavior and work. But there can also be another variant--it may be a unique manifestation of the individual's modesty or his mistrust of his own strengths. The ability to reveal the various causes of

these and similar phenomena and to thus prevent their undesirable consequences is important in this case.

The collective has tremendous potentials for completing this task. They are embodied primarily in competent utilization of developmental factors such as socialist competition and imitation, especially by the younger soldiers, of fellow servicemen, the most active and authoritative comrades, outstanding soldiers in combat and political training, and classed specialists. Purposeful public opinion has great significance to self-assertion of individual members within the collective, and to growth of their social activity. Depending on the psychological features of the personality, commanders and political workers use particular resources embodied within the collective to influence people.

The second direction of the educational efforts of the collective is moral indoctrination, in which the moral qualities the soldier needs--awareness of a debt to the motherland, a readiness for self-sacrifice, a feeling of military comradeship and friendship, honesty, and sincerity--are formed under the influence of political factors. These qualities in a sense grow on the firm foundation of communist philosophy. As an example the sense of military duty could be profound only in the event that the individual has a good understanding of why he must perform his duty, and not simply because he is a soldier. In turn, high morality of the personality imparts stability to its political convictions.

The collective's public opinion has an extremely great role in development of high moral qualities within the personality. It is one thing when certain moral demands are imposed on the soldier by a single individual or a small group of people, while it is entirely different when all members of the collective demand compliance with moral norms from one another. Public opinion becomes an effective regulator of the behavior of servicemen and a powerful resource for development of their personalities. The entire problem lies in the orientation and content of public opinion itself, since practice shows that it does not always agree with the values and requirements arising within the framework of the collective's formal (officially established) structure.

The art of a commander, a political worker, and active party and Komsomol organization workers lies in their ability for influencing development of ties and viewpoints within the collective in such a way that the force of public opinion would constantly operate as a factor effectively influencing successful completion of the collective's missions and strengthening military discipline and order. This is attained in various ways implied by practical experience and grounded by modern science.

Control of public opinion presupposes, on the part of the commander, deep knowledge of not only the personal qualities of the collective's members but also the informal, unofficial structure evolved within the collective. The personal moral authority of the indoctrinator plays a major role in this task. The commander has the possibility for intensifying the educational influence of positive public opinion by documenting it in the resolutions of general

meetings of servicemen, in socialist pledges they adopt, and in new initiatives and appeals for particular action. Most effective among them in daily combat training are appeals such as "strike all targets with the first shot," "an outstanding result in each training day," "no one must lag behind the outstanding soldiers," and others.

To form a single opinion within the collective, it is important to make competent use of the press, visual agitation, and radio broadcasts.

In order that the collective's moral attitudes can perform their educational function constantly, they must be under the daily observation and control of the commander and party and Komsomol active members. Everything in this area is important. The collective's moral atmosphere also depends on the ability of the commander and political worker to account for the individual features of each person, to decisively halt any manifestations of abnormal mutual relationships (fights, hostility, and so on) between servicemen, and to show constant concern for the life and personal needs of subordinates.

If we are to support a healthy moral atmosphere in a collective, it would be important to preclude cases of hot temper and nervousness on the part of a supervisor, no matter how complex the situation may be. Experienced commanders try to develop the initiative of their subordinates in every possible way, which creates a creative mood in the entire collective and intensifies the feeling of interest in the common good.

The more respect a commander shows for a collective's opinion, the greater is its educational influence. Taken together with tactfulness, justice, and attention to each soldier, his adherence to principles unifies the subordinates and multiplies their educational receptiveness.

A favorable moral atmosphere makes it relatively easy for each new soldier to work himself into the collective, and it accompanies him throughout the entire time of his service. Important moral feelings such as deep recognition of duty to the motherland, responsibility for its defense, optimism, collectivism, and military comradeship develop successfully under these conditions.

As we know, the socialist personality is characterized by qualities such as communist conviction, love for the motherland, internationalism, diligence, citizenship, and so on. These qualities are inherent to the Soviet people, no matter the sort of work they do.

However, performance of the sacred duty of an armed defender of the fatherland presupposes presence of a number of additional qualities formed through military indoctrination and training. Modern warfare requires the highest military qualifications, iron discipline, extreme bravery, valor, military friendship and comradeship, and the ability to act successfully in all conditions. It is precisely within the military collective that the young person develops as a soldier.

Modern combat equipment and weapons are collective as a rule. Collective forms of weapons have intensified the mutual dependence among soldiers and the responsibility of each in the common work. Fellow servicemen objectively grow closer together as they service and use such weapons. Concurrently there is a reverse dependence: The greater the unity of personnel in the subunit and unit, the more success they enjoy in mastering combat equipment and weapons. Soldiers not only learn to drive vehicles, fire weapons, and launch rockets, but they also nurture high moral-political and psychological qualities within themselves. It is precisely in this connection that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress that young people join the military family with no experience in life but return from the army as people who had undergone a school of endurance and discipline, as people who had acquired technical and occupational knowledge and undergone political training.

The company (battery), which is essentially a contact collective, has special significance in military indoctrination. Here, the soldiers not only undergo training but also spend their leisure time, satisfying their material and spiritual needs.

It is precisely in the company that the possibilities for mutual influence among servicemen are the greatest. This is why the efforts of unifying the personnel and developing positive mutual influences are concentrated in the company. One of the tasks of this work is to insure, literally in every subunit, a situation in which senior servicemen and the most highly experienced soldiers would serve as an example of faultless performance of military duty and demonstrate models of diligence and discipline to young army and navy replacements. Unfortunately we still encounter cases in which situations having an unfavorable effect on the state of affairs arise due to an incorrect understanding of the nature of mutual relationships between young and old servicemen.

Experience persuades us that purposeful work on the part of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations to explain, to the personnel, the essence of real military friendship and to criticize incorrect notions of comradeship and mutual guarantees promotes elimination of abnormal phenomena within the collective. Legal propaganda is also highly effective in solving these problems.

Socialist competition is an important educational factor in the collective. The collective formulates the basic requirements of competition and proposes new initiatives. At the beginning of the present training year, for example, the initiators of a socialist competition in the army and navy appealed to personnel of all units, ships, and subunits to make the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces a year of shock military labor. In response to an appeal to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today, the soldiers have adopted concrete pledges to upgrade the quality and effectiveness of combat training. Pledges such as assimilation of associated specialties, mutual exchangeability, overfulfillment of the standards of combat work, mastery of the subunit's organic weapons, and some others presuppose collective efforts and thus shape a collective consciousness.

The educational functions of the collective can be successful when competition is broadly publicized; this presupposes the collective's active participation in summarizing the results and grading the competitors. This can be seen from the practice of reports by soldiers to the collective on fulfillment of their pledges, and organization of comradely mutual assistance in training tasks. Psychosocial mechanisms of the collective such as rivalry and imitation of the example afforded by the best soldiers and competition winners "work" especially effectively during a competition.

The educational force of the collective manifests itself in the most diverse forms of mutual influence. They include traditional meetings of young soldiers with classed specialists and outstanding soldiers of combat and political training, and publicity on the best experience using other resources.

Combat traditions, which are maintained by the military collective, have a great educational influence on the personnel. Joining the collective, each private or seaman learns of the acts of heroism of his predecessors, which encourage him to act in such a way as to honor the glory of his grandfathers, fathers, and older brothers. The traditions of generations are a tremendous motive force.

Military collectives possess a rich arsenal of resources with which to not only maintain but also intensify these traditions and give birth to new ones. They include museums of combat glory, evening meetings with veterans, readers' conferences on books about the Great Patriotic War, and so on.

In addition to political, moral and military indoctrination, the esthetic attitudes of the soldier are formed and undergo development in the collective. During their time off the soldiers discuss books they have read, motion pictures, and variety shows, and many soldiers take an active part in amateur creativity. The people develop a need for visiting museums, exhibitions, and theaters. All of this enriches the spiritual world of the personality and develops its creativity, stimulating activity in military labor and in combat and political training.

Consequently it is precisely within the collective that the ensemble of human relationships creating the spiritual atmosphere necessary for education of each soldier forms. However, these relationships do not arise spontaneously; they are the product of the guiding influence of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations.

Among conditions promoting effective function of the military collective as an educational factor, we should primarily include constant maintenance of law and order within the collective. Being legal documents, military manuals at the same time reflect the requirements of the highest norms of communist morality. This is why a discipline violator bears legal responsibility and, at the same time, becomes an object of the society's influence.

The efforts commanders and political workers exert to maintain law and order are concurrently actions directed at strengthening the military collective. There is a reverse dependence at the same time--creation of a unified educating collective with a correct public opinion makes it possible to successfully solve the problems of strengthening law and order in the units and subunits. This means that the art of controlling the educational function of the collective does not boil down to simply maintenance of law and order, to a commander's exactingness. The special efforts of the commander, the political worker, and active party and Komsomol members aimed at unifying the personnel are no less an important condition for realizing the collective's educational possibilities.

The one-man commander not only poses missions to the military collective directly but also confirms a particular style of management, a particular form of mutual relationships among the people, which has an effect on the activities of the subordinates. Having total authority and full information on the moral-political state and the morale of the personnel, it is precisely the commander who makes the decisions predetermining the most important aspects of the collective's development.

The political worker bears special responsibility for the health of the psychological climate in the collective and for its educational potential. More than any other person, he must be an "engineer of human spirits," he must have mastery over the arsenal of the pedagogical and psychological procedures for studying the soldiers.

It would be difficult to imagine a good commander and political worker who does not have a developed interest in people, in the human personality. After all, to control a collective means to simultaneously show maximum attention for each member. It is no accident that the Internal Service Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces are so thorough about the need for studying the political, working, and moral qualities of all soldiers.

Heightening the educational role of the collective means showing constant concern for creating a dependable active core consisting of communists, Komsomol members, and the best soldiers in training and service enjoying authority and respect in the eyes of the personnel. After all, for example, no matter how experienced and energetic a commander might be, no matter how he tries to get everything done by himself, he could do incomparably more by relying on the initiative and activity of subordinates.

It would be difficult to overstate the role of party and Komsomol organizations in heightening the educational functions of the military collective. These organizations are a school of army activists, and they are an effective force shaping public opinion and mobilizing the people for combat and political training. There is no sphere in the life and activity of the collective in which this force does not have an effect, in which communists and Komsomol members could display their energy and initiative for the benefit of the common good.

As is the case with the commander, the party and Komsomol organizations have the same task of heightening the educational influence of the collective, but they perform this task with their own inherent resources. And the richer the forms of their work are, the more active every communist and Komsomol member becomes and the more obvious the results of their efforts become. In other words the educational possibilities of the collective are directly proportional to the level of work done by party and Komsomol organizations.

And so, the educational role of the military collective is predetermined mainly by purposeful organizational activity. As the best experience has shown, success would be unimaginable in this work in any unit or aboard any ship without the closest interaction among commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, and all participants of indoctrination. To find unutilized reserves in this area and to display maximum initiative and creativity means to implement the objective educational possibilities of each military collective, promoting confident forward movement of the personnel to new heights of military skill, organization, and discipline.

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GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DISCIPLINE

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[Article by Cand Hist Sci, Col V. Khrabostov: "The 25th CPSU Congress on Compliance With Soviet Laws and Heightening Responsibility and Discipline. The USSR Armed Forces Regulations--a Summary of the Laws of Life and Combat Activities of the Troops"]

[Text] The goal of lessons in this subject is to help privates and seamen to gain a clearer understanding of the essence and significance of Soviet laws and USSR Armed Forces regulations, and to mobilize the soldiers for conscious and strict compliance with the requirements of military discipline and maintenance of firm military order in the subunits, units, and ships.

Eight hours are devoted to this subject. Two of them would best be used for lecture or narration, two should be used for independent study, and 4 hours should be devoted to a seminar or extended discussion.

Statement and discussion of the following problems is recommended in the lecture (narration): 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist legality and discipline as the most important prerequisite for strengthening Soviet society. 2. USSR Armed Forces regulations--a summary of the laws of life and combat activity of the troops. 3. Complying strictly with military regulations, and being a disciplined soldier.

The lecture or narration can begin with brief introductory remarks in which the attention of the students is concentrated on the outstanding successes of the Soviet people in communist construction, in implementation of the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress, and in completion of the tasks posed in decisions of the December (1977) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The letter "On Development of Socialist Competition for Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 1978 Plan and Intensifying the Struggle for Greater Production Effectiveness and Work Quality" written by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee has been a powerful stimulus for growth in the initiative and creativity of the masses. It has enjoyed an avid response from all Soviet people and from army and navy soldiers. The armed defenders of the motherland

have engaged more actively in the socialist competition for an honorable welcome for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, and they have marked this historic date with new achievements in training and service.

The patriotic leanings of the Soviet soldiers are expressed in the broad scope of the socialist competition, the slogan of which is "dependably protect the socialist fatherland, be in constant combat readiness, persistently master weapons and equipment, and improve combat skills."

During his recent trip to the country's east CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Defense Council Comrade L. I. Brezhnev met with Soviet soldiers. The meetings and discussions with Leonid Il'ich made a permanent impression on the motherland's defenders and inspired all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces to perform their military duty in exemplary fashion and to serve the socialist fatherland selflessly. After acquainting himself with military equipment and attending an exercise conducted by missilemen, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said the following in particular in his speech to them: "The party and people take pride in the Soviet Armed Forces. I would like to express confidence that you will continue to be constantly combat ready, guaranteeing an immediate repulse to any aggressor, and that you will honorably perform your sacred duty to the people and our great motherland." Leonid Il'ich wished success to the soldiers in combat and political training, and good service.

Inspired by the high trust shown by the party and people, Soviet soldiers are keeping a watchful eye on our socialist achievements. They are always on guard, always combat ready.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and Discipline as the Most Important Prerequisite for Strengthening Soviet Society

From the very first days of the Soviet Union's creation V. I. Lenin pointed to the need for maintaining the strictest compliance with Soviet laws, and to the intolerability of even the slightest violations of these laws. On V. I. Lenin's initiative the Sixth All-Russian Extraordinary Congress of Soviets adopted a decree in November 1918 appealing to all citizens of the Soviet republic, all agencies, and all officials of the Soviet government to comply strictly with the laws of the RSFSR. V. I. Lenin pointed out in 1919 in his "Letter to Workers and Peasants Concerning Our Victory Over Kolchak" that if a complete victory was to be achieved over the enemy, "we must comply with the strictest revolutionary order, we must hold the laws and prescriptions of the Soviet government sacred, and we must see that they are followed by all," and that "the slightest illegality, the slightest violation of Soviet law and order is a hole which the enemies of the laborers would immediately utilize..." ("Poln. sobr. soch." (Complete Collected Works), Vol 39, pp 155-156).

After the civil war ended and the country began rehabilitating the national economy, V. I. Lenin pointed to the need for "firmly promoting achievement of great revolutionary legality..." ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 44, p 229). He emphasized many times that socialist legality must stand a watchful guard over the interests of the laborers and decisively curtail violations of Soviet law and order.

V. I. Lenin revealed the essence and significance of new socialist discipline, indicated the need for complying with it, and pointed out that it is based on conscious fulfillment of Soviet laws, honorable fulfillment of civic duty, and trust in the organization of workers and impoverished peasants, and in their comradely mutual relationships with one another.

Following Lenin's wise directives, the Communist Party is forever concerned over improving socialist legality.

The 25th CPSU Congress became an important landmark on the highway of our people to communism. In addition to fundamental and important problems in economic, sociopolitical, and ideological-educational work, the 25th CPSU Congress devoted a great deal of attention to improving the socialist state and Soviet democracy, and strengthening the legal foundation of state and social life. It was noted at the congress that laws on some of the main problems of our life written by party and government agencies and adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the supreme soviets of the republics have major sociopolitical significance. Permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet played a major role in this as well.

In recent years many of the legal norms have been brought into correspondence with the new level attained by our society. Legislation pertaining to areas which had previously been beyond legal regulation--for example environmental protection, including protection of water basins, the subsoil, the airspace, and so on--was written. Now we have grounded legal norms permitting us to conduct purposeful work in nature protection.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo ordered the appropriate agencies to prepare proposals concerning improvements in labor and administrative law, and some other laws with the goal of accounting for new phenomena in social life. The congress emphasized that much also has to be done to improve legal regulation of economic activity. Our laws in this area must promote improvements in product quality and economy more effectively. They must counteract existing cases of deception of the state, embezzlement, misappropriation of socialist property, manifestations of the seniority rule, and so on more effectively.

The Accountability Report of the Central Committee to the 25th CPSU Congress stated that the time has apparently come for publishing a summary of the laws of the Soviet state. This will promote higher stability in all of our law and order. It will make our laws more accessible to all Soviet citizens. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that we have devoted and will continue to devote constant attention to improving the activities of police agencies, procurator's offices, courts, and justice agencies, standing guard over Soviet legality, the interests of Soviet society, and the rights of Soviet citizens.

It was stated quite definitely at the congress that while showing concern for developing the personality and the rights of citizens, we are concurrently devoting adequate attention to strengthening social discipline and achieving compliance of all citizens with their responsibilities to the society. Without discipline and firm social order, democracy would be impossible. It is precisely a critical approach on the part of every citizen to his responsibilities, to the interests of the people that creates the sole dependable base from which to fully implement the principles of socialist democracy and true freedom of the personality.

Lenin's directive that communist organization of social labor, which has socialism as its first step, is based on free and conscious discipline on the part of laborers themselves, and that the further we progress the more it will be based on such discipline, fits within the warp and woof of our society. Today, in the conditions of mature socialism, development of the new man, an individual having a developed sense of responsibility and public duty, a person for whom compliance with Soviet laws, the requirements of social democracy, and the rules of the community is a habit, is acquiring increasingly greater significance.

Progress in preparations of the draft of the new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the life of Soviet people--was discussed at the 25th CPSU Congress. The new USSR Constitution was adopted at the eve of a noteworthy jubilee--the 60th anniversary of Great October. Reflecting the outstanding achievements of the society of developed socialism, the new USSR Constitution also officially documented, in application to the attained level and the perspectives for development, the fundamental principles of the social and political structure of the USSR, the rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of citizens, and the principles of organization and objectives of our country.

Fully approving the new USSR Constitution, the Soviet people, including army and navy soldiers, are complying with it and all laws of our state without fail, they are respecting the rules of the socialist community, and they are honorably bearing their lofty title of USSR citizen.

The fundamental law of the Soviet Union has the highest legal force, and it defines the activities of all agencies, social organizations, officials, and individual citizens. On the basis of and in correspondence with the Constitution, all of our laws and other legal documents of state agencies are published. "We want citizens of the USSR to understand well their rights and freedoms and the ways and means of their implementation, so that they

would be able to exercise these rights and freedoms in the interests of communist construction; we want them to clearly understand their inseparable relationship to conscientious fulfillment of their civic duties," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the concluding remarks of his speech to the special 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 7 October 1977.

The Soviet Armed Forces are an organic part of our society. They live the same life with our society, and they share common desires and concerns. Their development and improvement are proceeding in the same channel with development and improvement of the entire society. All qualitative changes which have occurred in the economic, social, and spiritual countenance of our motherland are naturally reflected in the armed forces.

The Communist Party is constantly concerned over strengthening socialist legality in the Soviet Army. "The CPSU," the Party Program emphasizes, "is doing everything to see that the Soviet Armed Forces would become an efficient, well-coordinated organism characterized by a high degree of organization and discipline, and that they would perform all missions posed to them by the party, government, and people...."

The chapter "Protection of the Socialist Fatherland" was introduced for the first time into the fundamental law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It expresses the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government over the security of the socialist fatherland and our Soviet motherland, which is presently building communism. The constitutional requirement imposed on the armed forces places special responsibility upon Soviet soldiers and encourages them to improve their combat skills and heighten the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships even more persistently.

It is written in the USSR Constitution that protection of the socialist fatherland is the sacred duty of every USSR citizen, that military service in the USSR Armed Forces is an honorable obligation of Soviet citizens.

Article 31 of the USSR Constitution emphasizes that protection of the socialist fatherland is among the most important functions of the state and a matter of all of the people. The USSR Armed Forces were created and the universal military obligation was established with the goals of protecting socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. The duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people is to dependably protect the socialist fatherland and to be in constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate repulse to any aggressor.

Article 32 of the fundamental law states that the state insures the safety and defense capabilities of the country, and that it supplies everything necessary to the USSR Armed Forces. The obligations of state agencies, social organizations, officials, and citizens in regard to insuring the country's safety and strengthening its defense capabilities are spelled out in Soviet legislation.

Embodying within itself the premises on protection of the socialist fatherland and the country's defense capabilities, the new USSR Constitution is the legal basis of the life of the army and navy.

Socialist legality of the Soviet state is operating in our armed forces. "The Red Army," noted M. V. Frunze, "is an organism living and acting on the basis of firm, established state laws." The most important obligation of each Soviet soldier is to comply with Soviet laws without fail.

The requirements of the party and people concerning protection of the socialist motherland are reflected in the Law on Universal Military Obligation adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in October 1967. In the years since then the law has been amended and supplemented by ukazes of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is noted in this law that the profound economic and social transformations which have occurred in the life of our society, the higher level of political development, general education, and technical training of Soviet youth, and fundamental changes in availability of the latest combat equipment and modern weapons to the troops are imposing new, higher requirements on military service.

The law on universal military obligation has raised personal responsibility of each Soviet citizen for protection of the socialist fatherland even higher, and it has promoted further improvement of our armed forces.

Entering the USSR Armed Forces, every Soviet citizen gives his solemn oath of faithfulness to his socialist motherland, his people, and the Soviet government. This oath is called the military oath. Pledging himself to

his fatherland, the soldier assumes an important, honorable responsibility--protecting its honor, freedom, and independence. He solemnly declares that he is always ready to defend his motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--on order of the Soviet government. The oath is a law of military life, from which there can be no deviations!

V. I. Lenin revealed the deep significance of discipline in the Soviet Armed Forces. The great leader taught: "Execute all laws of the Red Army and all orders not out of fear but out of conscience, maintain discipline throughout..." ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 39, p 152). In his letter "Everything for the Fight Against Denikin!" he stated: "...we need military discipline and military alertness brought to the highest limits" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 39, p 55).

Soviet military discipline differs fundamentally from discipline exercised in armies of the capitalist countries. There, it is maintained through blind subordination, through serious punishment, and it is implanted there through drill, through activation of the basest instincts of the servicemen, and through deception of privates and seamen with false imperialistic, anticomunist, anti-Soviet propaganda. In bourgeois armies discipline is a weapon by which to insure dominance of the classes of exploitation. The pattern is entirely different in our country.

The essence of Soviet military discipline is defined by the nature of our country's social and state structure and by the specific features and purpose of the socialist state's armed forces. It is revealed well in the Armed Forces Disciplinary Code. It states: "Military discipline is strict and precise compliance with order and with rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations by all servicemen." Social ownership of the implements and resources of production, the moral-political unity and friendship of the peoples of the USSR, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism are all important aspects of the Soviet way of life that form and direct, socially and politically, Soviet military discipline. Its principal unique feature lies in that it is deeply conscious by nature. Military discipline is based on the awareness each serviceman has of his military duty and his personal responsibility for protecting his motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Soviet military discipline has the firm foundation of socialist collectivism. The prideful word "comrade," which has forever replaced the word "sir" in common usage in our country, is documented in the USSR Armed Forces Internal Service Regulations as the sole form of communication with one another, mandatory to all ranks of servicemen. This word is a unique password indicating the citizen's membership to a historically new social and international community of people--the Soviet people. It reflects the humanitarian nature of mutual relationships that have evolved among Soviet people, and the sincerity and simplicity of their relationships with one another, irrespective of social origin, national membership, and rank.

K. Sarayev, a former sergeant and a participant of the Great Patriotic War, recalled the following episode during a meeting with young soldiers. Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskiy engaged him in conversation at the front, in the trenches. "How are things going, Comrade Sergeant?" he asked. The former frontline soldier confessed: "This was very pleasant for me. I actually felt myself to be a comrade of the famous troop commander, under whose command I had warred a great deal."

Instilling a spirit of conscious military discipline and strict compliance with the requirements of the oath and military regulations in the personnel, military instructors guide themselves by Lenin's directives, by decisions of party congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by the most important party documents, such as the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures for Improving Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy" adopted on 21 January 1967, the Regulation on Political Agencies and the Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

There is a powerful ideological-theoretical and political potential in reports and statements of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The fundamental premises and conclusions contained within them develop and enrich the ideological-theoretical foundations of socialist discipline, including military discipline.

The requirements of Soviet military discipline express the single will of the country's multinational people, aimed at protecting revolutionary achievements and insuring peaceful conditions for communist construction. Faultless exercise of this will is an obligation legalized by the USSR Constitution, and it is the highest moral duty of each Soviet serviceman.

2. USSR Armed Forces Regulations--a Summary of the Laws of Life and Combat Activity of the Troops

Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces are a summary of the laws of military service and they are the foundation for troop training and indoctrination. They present the requirements of the Communist Party and the Soviet government concerning constant combat readiness, as well as the fundamental premises on troop combat activities. Regulations can be called a short encyclopedia of military knowledge, a collection of the important commandments without which we cannot complete the important obligations of military service.

At this point it would be suitable to briefly describe the history of the arisal and development of Soviet military regulations. On 29 November 1918 the All-Russian Central Executive Committee adopted the Internal Service Regulations and the Garrison Service Regulations, while the Field Service Regulations, the Drill Regulations, and the Disciplinary Regulations were adopted at the beginning of January 1919.

The first regulations laid the legal foundations of discipline and order in the army and navy, and they regulated the internal life and personal affairs of the troops. Later, the military regulations were revised and supplemented many times with a consideration for changes in the social structure of the socialist society, introduction of new armament, combat equipment, and the achievements of military science, changes in organization of subunits and units, and the experience of troop combat activities and personnel training and indoctrination.

Regulations having requirements that are binding on all servicemen in the country's armed forces are commonly called combined arms regulations. They include the Internal Service Regulations, the Disciplinary Regulations, the Garrison and Patrol Service Regulations, and the Drill Regulations.

New USSR Armed Forces combined arms regulations were adopted in 1975--Internal Service Regulations, Disciplinary Regulations, Garrison and Patrol Service Regulations, and Drill Regulations. In view of their special importance the first three were approved by a 30 July 1975 ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Development and approval of the combined arms regulations was a new clear manifestation of the constant concern the Communist Party had for strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces. These regulations reflect the greatest achievements of the Soviet Union in economics and in sociopolitical development of our society, and many years of experience in training and indoctrinating Soviet soldiers.

Implementation of the new combined arms regulations was elicited by major qualitative changes that had occurred in the army and navy and the greater requirements the Communist Party is imposing on the armed forces as a whole, on each branch and service and, in the end, on each serviceman. The organizational structure of the troops has been improved, and their firepower, striking power, and maneuverability have risen. Major changes occurred in personnel in connection with growth in the level of general education and improvements in preparation of soldiers for military service. The need for revising military regulations was also elicited by the fact that in the period preceding revision, the USSR law "On Universal Military Obligation" was adopted (1967), the ranks of ensign and warrant officer were introduced (1971), and new statutes were introduced concerning the service of officers and extended service servicemen.

In addition the life and combat training of Soviet naval seamen serving aboard ships is regulated by the Ship Service Regulations. They define the order of the day-to-day life and combat training aboard ships, the responsibilities of seamen, master sergeants, warrant officers, and officers at particular posts, and the rules of ship details.

In addition to these regulations there are field manuals. They reveal the responsibilities of the soldiers and their means of action in battle, the basic principles of battle, and troop command and control procedures. They

are in a sense a condensation of modern Soviet art of war, of the science of victory. Field manuals thoroughly consider the nature and features of modern warfare and define the means of troop activities in relation to the use of the latest types of weapons and combat equipment.

The USSR Armed Forces Internal Service Regulations define the general and specific responsibilities of various ranks of servicemen, the mutual relationships among them, between chiefs and subordinates, and between senior and junior soldiers, the order for issuing and executing orders, the rules of military courtesy and behavior of servicemen, and the rules of internal order in military units. The regulations explain the order of daily internal service details. Personnel are placed at particular jobs, the order of the day is written, medical services for servicemen are organized, combat alerts are practiced, and meetings are announced in accordance with the statutes of these regulations. In compliance with a ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 1 August 1977 the regulations begin with the text of the USSR National Anthem. Next follow the text of the military oath and the statute on the troop unit Battle Pennant. A ukaze dated 1 August 1977 introduced supplements to the new regulations, according to which the USSR National Anthem is sung on holidays and upon completion of general battalion or regimental (general camp) inspections of the personnel.

The USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations present the nature of Soviet military discipline, its basic requirements, the forms of encouragement and reprimand established in the army and navy, the disciplinary rights of commanders and chiefs, and the order followed by servicemen in submitting proposals, claims, and complaints.

The USSR Armed Forces Garrison and Patrol Service Regulations regulate problems concerning organization and conduct of garrison and patrol service. The regulations define the rights and responsibilities of garrison officials and servicemen on guard detail, and the order of garrison measures in which troops participate. They include the order of placing wreaths on monuments and graves of soldiers who had fallen in battles for the freedom and independence of our motherland.

The USSR Armed Forces Drill Regulations present the rules of drill procedures and movement of servicemen and subunits in formation, the order of forming subunits and units and holding formation inspections, the obligations of servicemen before formation and in formation, and the means of their movement on a battlefield.

Our regulations reflect one of the most important premises of Soviet military science, that the main, decisive force in battle and in achievement of victory over the enemy is people having a good mastery of modern combat equipment and weapons, tempered morally and physically, and wholly devoted to communism.

Concluding his presentation of the second problem, the instructor explains that the main ideas of our regulations are personal responsibility of each serviceman for protection of his socialist motherland, inviolable faithfulness

to military duty and the military oath, selfless service to the people and motherland, and maintenance of high alertness and constant combat readiness in the troops and the naval forces.

3. Strictly Complying With the Requirements of Military Regulations, Being a Disciplined Soldier

The highly rich experience of the Soviet Armed Forces is generalized and the Communist Party's policy concerning the problems of military development are embodied within our regulations in condensed, laconic form. The foremost duty of each private and seaman is to study the requirements of the regulations deeply and in full volume, to gain a good understanding of them, and to act as willed by military regulations, always and in everything.

Experienced soldiers know, and they have been convinced many times in practice, that there are no secondary, nonmandatory statutes in our regulations. It is only through strict and precise satisfaction of all statutes in full volume that the serviceman acquires the qualities he needs to be a dependable defender of the socialist motherland.

The habit and, later, the need for complying with regulation requirements everywhere and in all things is developed in the privates and seaman by the entire nature of military life under the guidance and influence of commanders, political agencies, and party and Komsomol organizations. Communists and Komsomol members serve as examples of faultless fulfillment of regulations.

One of the fundamental principles of our regulations is to teach the troops what they would need in modern battle, to teach them to fight in a situation as close as possible to combat conditions. All of our field lessons and exercises, cruises and training sessions, and the entire system of tactical, fire, and special training for the personnel are subordinated to this principle. Every private and seaman must exert great diligence and energy in exercises and lessons in order to temper himself morally and physically, learn how to make full use of the powerful possibilities of modern weapons and combat equipment, and surmount all difficulties and achieve victory over a strong, active, well-outfitted enemy.

It is stated in our regulations that the serviceman must complete his military duty and service obligations in an outstanding manner, and successfully master complex modern combat equipment and weapons. The soldier's motto is "living by the book makes service easier." Those units, ships, and subunits in which the servicemen comply strictly with the regulations as a rule have better indices in combat and political training. Faultless compliance with regulations everywhere and in all things creates an atmosphere of order, organization, and discipline in the troops which is necessary if constant combat readiness is to be maintained.

Every private and seaman must have a deep knowledge of his obligations, as foreseen by the regulations, so that he would act correctly all the time and

in all conditions. The private and seaman who has a good knowledge of his responsibilities can execute all orders of the commander more successfully.

Take as an example guard duty. Thousands of Soviet Army and Navy soldiers perform such duty day and night, in all conditions. To be a guard, to perform guard duty is an important and honorable obligation of Soviet soldiers. After all they are entrusted with the protection and defense of military facilities, military property, combat equipment, and so on. "Guard duty is performance of a combat mission..." state the USSR Armed Forces Garrison and Patrol Service Regulations. And it is fully understandable that only the serviceman who honorably performs his obligations while on patrol, who had thoroughly studied the requirements of the regulations, and who fully understands their significance and importance, would be fully resolved to deviate not even a single step from what is written in the passages of the regulations pertaining to his work. When this is true, no dangers or difficulties could shake the guard's watchfulness, steadfastness, and bravery. Here is an example.

It was a night of intense wind, and lightning bolts cut the darkness. Private A. Kovpak understood that special alertness is required of a guard in such weather. Walking his patrol route, he attentively inspected the facility he was protecting and the approaches to it. Suddenly lightning struck. Flames began dancing above a fuel tank. The guard reported the incident to the patrol room and then began fighting the fire. He tore his tarpaulin raincoat off and covered the cock with it. The fire was put out.

The propagandist can also cite other facts illustrating the content of the lecture here and below.

One of the most important requirements imposed on the soldier by the regulations is to be disciplined and to unquestioningly comply with orders of commanders and chiefs. Soviet military discipline obligates each serviceman to comply strictly with Soviet laws and precisely satisfy the requirements of the military oath, military regulations, and the orders and instructions of commanders (chiefs). He is obligated to firmly endure all difficulties and deprivations of military service, to spare neither his blood nor life in the performance of his military duty, to strictly keep military and state secrets, to be honorable and just, to study military affairs diligently, to care for armament, combat equipment, other equipment, and military and national property in all ways, to show respect to commanders (chiefs) and senior soldiers, to comply with the rules of military courtesy and honor, to behave honorably when away from his unit, to restrain himself and others from violations of social order, and to do everything possible to defend the honor and merits of citizens.

The military regulations obligate the privates and seamen to cooperate in every possible way with commanders and chiefs to maintain military discipline and order, and to restrain comrades from unworthy acts. Communists, Komsomol members, and active party members in the subunits are called upon to be the example. Their party and Komsomol duty is to serve as examples of efficiency and obedience, of precise fulfillment of the requirements of regulations, and of maintaining order and high organization in the subunits.

Deep knowledge and irreproachable fulfillment of the requirements of military regulations is the most important index of the discipline of servicemen. Soviet military discipline not only imposes certain responsibilities on the soldiers, but at the same time it also expresses their social interests and protects their political and civil rights. This is why its requirements are perceived as a conscious need, as the most important condition for successful development of communism, and as a guarantee of the inviolable power of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is precisely the conscious nature of Soviet military discipline that makes it especially firm and serves as its foundation.

High political consciousness of Soviet soldiers, their selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, the Communist Party, and the Soviet government, and their deep understanding of their patriotic duty and international missions are what make up the foundation of military discipline in the Soviet Armed Forces. Discipline is an index of the spiritual countenance, the ideological maturity, and the political and moral consciousness of servicemen. Conscious obedience is what most fully reflects respect for Soviet laws, the military oath, and military regulations, and limitless faith in commanders.

The main thing in a soldier's discipline is efficiency. The concept "efficiency" has become broader today. The unique features of modern warfare demand the greatest coordination, efficiency, and organization on the part of all units of the military organism. High efficiency means, first of all, subordination of the will of everyone to execution of the common combat mission. Precise fulfillment of orders without excuses of tiredness or of difficulties and burdens in military service is required from every soldier no matter what, since the common success depends upon his actions.

The USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Code states: "An order from a commander (chief) is a law to subordinates. The order must be completed without question, precisely, and on time." A commander's order is a dictate of the motherland, and this is why it must be fulfilled efficiently, quickly, and with a high sense of responsibility. There can be no qualifications here--"I don't want to," "I can't," and so on.

Although soldiers of junior ranks must be obedient to those of high ranks, and although obedience to a commander must be shown, these requirements in no way diminish the worth of the Soviet citizen. In our society the commander and the private perform a single common honorable responsibility as defenders of the socialist motherland, and their mutual relationships are defined by this.

It is very important that each soldier consciously develops the habit of discipline, of obedience, and of high efficiency beginning with his first day of service. This has to be done so that he would comply with established order and the military oath, and so that he would act as required by the military oath and regulations everywhere and in all things, be it in the barracks, in the classroom, at the motor pool, or in field exercises.

It is important to note that development of self-discipline plays a great role in nurturing the discipline of Soviet soldiers. Self-discipline is a person's capability for controlling his acts, displaying endurance and self-composure, noting his own errors, inaccuracies, and shortcomings in time, and correcting them without waiting for instructions from commanders or remarks from comrades. Self-discipline presupposes the soldier's ability to display high exactingness toward himself, to assess his actions self-critically, and to deeply understand his personal responsibilities for the success of the mission assigned to the entire collective of the subunit, unit, or ship. Many military specialists performing their service obligations work alone for long hours. Under these conditions self-discipline is what "inspects" their acts and encourages them to devote all of their effort and capabilities to completing the mission assigned by the commander. The significantly greater possibilities of modern weapons and combat equipment have made common soldiers interested in execution of major, important missions, and they have greatly heightened the personal responsibility of each of them. This is why all soldiers without exception must undergo moral-political and psychological training. Insincerity, vacillation, or dishonesty on the part of just one private or seaman at the decisive moment can cause a delay or even failure of an important mission.

During their lessons the students must learn that development of military affairs in the postwar period and the complex situation in the world have necessitated new criteria for assessing military discipline. Military discipline today is discipline at the highest limit, corresponding to fundamental transformations in military affairs, the nature of modern warfare, and the need for keeping the Soviet Armed Forces in constant combat readiness. In addition to the greater significance of social military order and organization, strict compliance with laws, requirements of the military oath and military regulations, and orders of commanders and chiefs, the role of highly important conditions of the battleworthiness and combat readiness of the modern army such as time discipline, the discipline of personal and collective responsibility of servicemen for combat missions, the discipline of exemplary, competent operation of complex combat equipment and armament, coupled with strict compliance with the appropriate manuals, instructions, technical rules, and standards has grown immeasurably. The discipline of combat friendship, requiring the soldiers to exert considerable moral and physical effort and to concentrate all of their capabilities and knowledge to the mission, has arisen.

Discussing time discipline, it is important to note that the time factor has extremely great significance to combat readiness in modern conditions. While in former wars a rather long time was allowed in which to make troops ready for combat activities, today's tremendous speeds of missiles and airplanes require that troops become fully combat ready within a few minutes. Loss of time in a combat situation harbors serious consequences. This is why a fight to save every minute and second, to achieve maximum speed and precision in the actions of every private, seaman, sergeant, and master sergeant is being waged continuously and successfully in the troops during performance of combat training missions and combat readiness standards.

The strictest compliance with discipline in every subunit, unit, and ship, and precise execution of the order of the day from reveille to taps are among the most important components of successful completion of combat and political training missions. High discipline creates the conditions for masterful assimilation of modern types of weapons and combat equipment, and for competent collective servicing of this equipment. The slightest violations in discipline threaten failure of the overall mission and can lead to consequences which would be hard to imagine.

Discipline shapes the personality of every soldier and regulates mutual relationships among servicemen in the collective and outside it. And not only the strength of the collective, its cohesiveness, and its combat coordination but also development of the personality of every soldier, of his confidence in fellow servicemen, and of their readiness to devote all effort to the mission depend on how these mutual relationships are structured.

Using the USSR Constitution, the Law on Universal Military Obligation, the oath, and the regulations, it would be a good idea to demonstrate to the students the high responsibility servicemen carry for compliance with military discipline and maintenance of order, and to explain concrete measures implemented by the party and government to strengthen legality and law and order in the country, to eradicate crime, and to eliminate the causes generating it. The instructor could recall the requirements of the 23 July 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Intensify the Fight Against Crime," the 26 July 1966 ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Intensifying Responsibility for Hooliganism," and the 16 May 1972 decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Intensify the Fight Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

Discussing the fact that the requirements of the military oath and USSR Armed Forces regulations are law to every soldier, the instructor should not fail to recall measures implemented against those who violate legal rules, thus inflicting harm on the matter of strengthening our motherland's power and its defense capability. Soviet laws and the Disciplinary Regulations foresee punishments corresponding to the severity of the acts or crimes committed in relation to violations of order or the requirements of the oath and regulations.

The specific offenses for which soldiers could be made criminally responsible should be explained, and a warning as to the inevitability and irreversibility of severe punishment for offenses should be given. Severe, intolerable offenses include disobedience to a commander, failure to execute an order, desertion, intentional destruction or damage of military property, violation of the established rules of guard duty and combat duty, and revelation of military and state secrets.

The propagandist should turn the attention of the privates, seamen, sergeants, and master sergeants to the fact that military regulations obligate servicemen to always be in a particular, precisely indicated place, to not leave the location of the subunit without a chief's permission, to strictly comply with traffic routes, and to not deviate from them.

Evil violations of order and of the entire way of military life, such as self-initiated departure from the unit's location and abuse of alcoholic beverages are especially intolerable in the army and navy. They seriously undermine combat readiness and the battleworthiness of the subunit, unit, and ship.

Concluding the presentation of material in this subject, it would be desirable for the instructor to cite the words contained in the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to soldiers of the valorous armed forces of the Soviet Union on the event of their 60th anniversary: "In the interests of strengthening the power of the army and navy, Soviet soldiers are called upon to continue improving their combat skills, to persistently master modern equipment, to heighten the level of organization constantly, and to strictly fulfill the military oath." After this the instructor can dwell on the way soldiers of the given subunit were complying with the requirements of Soviet laws and military regulations and maintaining strict order and discipline, he could cite examples of faultless service by the best privates and seamen, and he could analyze the most typical shortcomings.

Using the entire content of the lecture (narration), the propagandist leads the students to the conclusion that strict and precise compliance with Soviet laws, implicit and unfailing fulfillment of the oath, regulations, and orders from commanders and chiefs, and high military discipline are among the most important prerequisites for constant combat readiness in the army and navy.

During independent study it is recommended that the soldiers read V. I. Lenin's works "Appeal to the Red Army," ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 38, pp 234-235), "On Labor Discipline," ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 40, p 232), and "Letter to Workers and Peasants Concerning Our Victory Over Kolchak" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 39, pp 152, 155-156); the CPSU Program (Politizdat, 1976, pp 110-112); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Report "Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" (Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress), pp 75-78, 83); the report "Sixty Years on Guard Over the Achievements of Great October" by USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov (PRAVDA, 1978, 23 February).

In the evening the instructor could organize review of the artistic films "Ballad of a Soldier," "Private Aleksandr Matrosov," and "Attack at Dawn," the documentary chronicle films "The People's Faithful Sons," "The Oath to the Motherland," and "Always on Guard," and the slide shows "Armed Forces Regulations--the Law of Life of Soviet Soldiers" and "Being Always in Combat Readiness."

Preparing for the lessons, the instructor can make use of sheets 9-15 in the visual aid album "XXV s"yezd KPSS ob ukreplenii oborony SSSR" (The 25th CPSU Congress on Strengthening USSR Defenses) (Voyenizdat, 1976), and the visual aid album "Vypolnyay trebovaniya ustavov" (Comply With the Requirements of Regulations) (Voyenizdat, 1976).

The instructor should take care to see that combined arms regulations and visual aids are available during independent work and in group lessons. It would be desirable to write out, on individual sheets, excerpts from statements by V. I. Lenin concerning the significance of military discipline and the most important articles from the Disciplinary Regulations and post them in the classroom. The service cards of outstanding students can be shown to all students during the lessons.

The following problems are recommended for seminar discussion: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on socialist legality and the significance of Soviet military discipline. 2. The requirements of military regulations on privates and seamen. 3. The main responsibilities of the soldier in maintaining firm military order in the unit and aboard the ship. 4. In what way does a soldier's discipline manifest itself?

The short report "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on Compliance With Soviet Laws and the Requirements of Military Discipline" could be given and discussed during the seminar.

Literature for Propagandists

1. Lenin, V. I., "Letter to Workers and Peasants Concerning Our Victory Over Kolchak," "Poln. sobr. soch." (Complete Collected Works), Vol 39, pp 151-159.
2. Lenin, V. I., "Speech at an Extended Workers Red Army Conference in Rogozhsko-Simonovskiy Rayon, 13 May 1920," "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 41, pp 120-121.
3. "Programma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" (Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union), Politizdat, 1976, pp 110-112.
4. "Konsitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" (Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Sections I and II.
5. Brezhnev, L. I., "Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Domestic and Foreign Policy," "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" (Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress), Politizdat, 1976, pp 75-78, 83.
6. Ustinov, D. F., "Sixty Years on Guard Over the Achievements of Great October. Report at a solemn meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy," PRAVDA, 23 February 1978.

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REVIEW OF TEXTBOOK ON CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK

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[Review by Major General A. Anikovich of the book "Kul'turno-prosvetitel'naya rabota v armii i na flote" (Cultural-Educational Work in the Army and Navy), a training aid for higher military-political schools, Voyenizdat, 1977, 316 pages, price 75 kopeks]

[Text] Cultural-educational work occupies an important place in the army and navy within the overall system of personnel indoctrination. Its fundamental significance lies mainly in the complexity of today's tasks of forming the thoroughly developed personality of a builder of communism. "Socialist culture," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "which takes everything that is best and most progressive from that which has been created or is being created by mankind, enriches the inner world of people, making their lives brighter and more interesting. It helps us to gain a better understanding of the meaning of our labor, our struggle, and the greatness of our goals."

The premise suggested by the 25th CPSU Congress that growth in the material capabilities of our society must always be accompanied by growth in the moral-ideological and cultural level of Soviet people requires constant improvement of the work of cultural institutions and growth in the level of management over cultural development. Development of the theory, generalization of the practice, and further improvement of the forms and methods of personnel indoctrination employing the resources of culture and art are acquiring special significance today.

A training aid prepared by a collective of authors at the L'vov Higher Military-Political School and published by Voyenizdat deserves attention in this regard.

This training aid systematically presents the theoretical and methodological fundamentals of cultural-educational work in the army and navy, viewed as an inherent part of all ideological work. Its main content, the authors write, consists of political education and communist indoctrination of soldiers, development of their scientific outlook, ideological convictions, and high moral-political and combat qualities; development of artistic, scientific,

and technical creativity, and of the most diverse endowments; mobilization of the personnel to heighten combat readiness and achieve high results in training and service.

The most important prerequisite for heightening the effectiveness of cultural-educational work is compliance with Lenin's principles, mainly communist ideology, party principles, efficiency, and purposefulness.

Of interest is the statement of the issue concerning a scientific approach to cultural-educational work, particularly development of a deeply thought out system providing an organized complex of knowledge, abilities, and skills in creative and social activity to the soldiers. The author collective validly concentrates its attention on the experience of military units, ships, and military training institutions that are making successful progress in long-range planning of the cultural growth of privates, seamen, sergeants, and master sergeants during the time of their service, permitting them to make full and purposeful use of all of their capabilities.

Teaching methods play an extremely important role in scientific organization of cultural-educational work. The book presents them as a system of knowledge on the resources of ideological and emotional influence, and of the most suitable forms and methods of their use in the interests of achieving concrete goals. The authors not only raise the issue of comprehensive use of such resources as oral and visual agitation and propaganda, the press, movies, radio, television, literature, art, and technical propaganda resources, but they also give concrete advice and recommendations. The need for considering the interests and the demands of the soldiers is grounded. This in turn presupposes knowledge of the specific features of different categories of servicemen and their individual qualities, and combination of political education with cultured leisure.

Isolating the most important problems out of the entire diversity of problems, the authors demonstrate the greater requirements imposed today on the content and organization of club and library work. I am referring to broadening the activities of cultural-educational institutions, qualitatively improving their work, raising the ideological level of the measures implemented, improving the forms and methods of political and military-technical propaganda, and intensifying the ties of officers clubs, clubs, and libraries with the life and combat training of the troops.

Illuminating the problems associated with development of communist convictions and a class approach to assessing events and phenomena in social life among the soldiers, the authors emphasize that the immortal works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the CPSU Program, decisions of party congresses, and other party documents are an inexhaustible source of communist indoctrination of the masses. And as we can see from the materials published in this book, cultural-educational workers can do a great deal to upgrade the quality of Marxist-Leninist training, political lessons, lecture propaganda, and so on.

The modern private or seaman, who has a secondary and sometimes a higher education, does not accept the fabrications of an unqualified lecturer or a hastily prepared artistic concert, and he is mistrustful of a librarian who recommends to him the first book that happens to fall in his hands.

Cultural-educational workers must respond more efficiently to current events, and they must seriously improve information services.

Sections of this publication devoted to the problems of military indoctrination, dissemination of military-technical knowledge, propaganda on the best experiences, patriotic initiatives, and socialist competition, and other issues contain instructive experience of cultural-educational work and useful advice concerning its organization.

Pages devoted to organization of cultural-educational work during field, naval, and air training of soldiers, and during combat and guard duty are of interest. These problems are treated in separate chapters and analyzed with a consideration for the specific features of each branch of the armed forces. Without a doubt these chapters will help workers at officers clubs, clubs, and in subunits to gain a clearer impression of their place and role in the period of intense combat training, and to improve the style and methods of their activities in providing assistance to commanders in mobilizing personnel for successful completion of missions. The skill of a cultural-educational worker is based precisely on his ability to select the most suitable form of mass measures or use it in combination with others in such a way that the greatest educational impact would be achieved in each concrete case.

There is another important aspect of cultural-educational work--development of the personal activity and initiative of the masses. The effectiveness of cultural-educational work in the units and aboard ships depends chiefly on management by political agencies, deputy commanders for political affairs, and party organizations. They periodically discuss problems in the activity of cultural institutions, they encourage communists and Komsomol members to participate in their work, they help them prepare and conduct mass measures, they see that the rest of servicemen is organized, and they promote development of amateur artistic creativity.

The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures to Develop Artistic Creativity" points out the important significance of this work. The party Central Committee demanded that measures be developed and implemented to create the necessary conditions for artistic creativity, to broadly attract the collectives of laborers, kolkhoz workers, office workers, schoolchildren, students, and soldiers to amateur activities, to broaden the network of amateur art circles, and so on.

The book reviewed here deserves a positive grade as a whole. At the same time a number of critical remarks should be made.

Unfortunately the book did not thoroughly examine the question of taking an integrated approach to indoctrination of soldiers by cultural resources. And yet, maintaining close unity of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of personnel, the best officers clubs and clubs successfully achieve this unity in all directions of cultural-educational work. Much experience has been accumulated in this regard, and it merits persistent study and dissemination.

Posing the task of making competent, creative use of the premises and conclusions of the social, pedagogical, military, and historical sciences, the authors should have revealed the specific influence these sciences have on cultural-educational work.

In their examination of methods, they did not always adhere to the principle that choice of particular forms of work must depend on reality, that it must be based on the goals, the content of the measures, the specific features of the audience, and the existing capabilities. It is with a consideration of this that forms and resources that are most efficient and typical of a particular area of cultural work are selected. I think that in this regard a fuller and more-objective examination should have been made of the methods for organizing evening discussions on particular topics, special-interest clubs, the work of agitation teams, the development of the scenarios of mass measures, and initiation of instruction in teaching methods at officers clubs.

The book is not free of trite expressions and linguistic errors.

I would like to express the confidence that work on the theoretical and practical problems of cultural-educational work in the troops will be continued, with a consideration for the experience of the publication examined here.

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